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CONTENTS.

- Marriage and Death.
- Leading Articles:
- Canton-Hankow Railway.
- Drugs in America.
- Fair Warships.
- The Great Fight.
- The Railway Debate.
- Chinese Promissory Notes.
- Missions and Emissaries.
- "Vive La France!"
- The Return Insolent.
- "The Greatest of These."
- Telegrams:
- Cowloon Bombed.
- The Macao Crisis.
- Meetings:
- Legislative Council.
- Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.
- Legal Intelligencer:
- An Absent Plaintiff.
- The False Imprisonment Appeal.
- The Mitchell-Leroy Case.
- A Question of Tong Names.
- Where's the Security.
- The Guard Case.
- Chinese Promissory Notes.
- A Piano-Tuner's Claim.
- Police:
- Alleged Arson.
- The Charge Against Graut.
- Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:
- Hongkong Gymkhana Club.
- Canton Opium Tax.
- The Balgownie Rubber Estates, Limited.
- Canton Expropriations.
- Old Public Building, Hongkong.
- Canton Day by Day.
- Notes by the Way.
- The Hippodrome.
- Railway in China.
- Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
- Currency Reform in China.
- The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.
- New Territories.
- The Cities of the Mandarin.
- Singapore Shipping and Trade.
- Mr. Joseph Franks' visit to the Straits.
- Sinking of the Dewey.
- Opium Smuggling.
- Hongkong Banks.
- Hongkong Capital for Philippines.
- Hongkong-Japan Service.
- Missionaries "on the Lookout."
- Seas and Sentiment.
- Opening of Port Arthur.
- Trochob Results.
- The China Mutual Insurance Co.
- Cowloon in Ashes.
- Viceroy Yuan's Sarcasm.
- Shell Transport.
- The Opium Crisis.
- Russia and Japan in Manchuria.
- The Haub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.
- Kowloon Lines.
- Royal Insurance Co.
- The Circus.
- H.E. Yuan Rebuffed.
- Property in Hongkong.
- Hongkong Philanthropic Society.
- Russia-Japanese Agreement.
- Typhoon Warning.
- Hongkong Flour Mills.
- Japanese Sugar Industry.
- The Cowloon Affair.
- Health of Hongkong.
- Kowloon-Canton Railway.
- Sapong Rubber Estate.
- Malaria in Hongkong.
- Hongkong's Sanitary Condition.
- The Extension of Trade with China.
- The Foye Kien Keiba.
- The Shanghai Stock Exchange.
- New O.S.K. Steamer.
- Local and General.
- Commercial:
- Weekly Share Report.
- Freight Market.
- Yarn Market.
- Rubber Share Market.
- Bullion.
- Exchange.

MARRIAGE.

On July 8, at Shanghai, Harold Balme, L.R.C.P., England, L.R.C.P., second son of Paul Balme, Esq., Highgate, London, to Hilda Elizabeth, second daughter of the late T. W. Carr, Esq., Carlisle, England.

DEATH.

On July 7, 1910, at Shanghai, A. M. Wilson, Marine Engineer, aged thirty years.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(9th July.)

This is an undertaking which seems to have been dogged by persistent bad luck from its very inception. The political and financial intrigues which marked its early days have been succeeded by intercine disputes among the shareholders. Appointments of directors, secretaries, engineers and other officials have also been a fruitful source of trouble. At present there are hardly any Europeans left in the employment of this unfortunate railway. All, except two French contractors, have either left or are going to leave shortly. There are four Japanese engineers still at work, and at least two skilled Chinese engineers, educated abroad. Work is at a standstill in certain sections and in others it is expected soon to be discontinued. In some cases this is due to the subsidence of the land, which consists of soft red clay. Three tunnels, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the last about 150 miles from Canton, have been completed. The lines are laid continuously up to the first tunnel. Up to section 1, there is an embankment. Beyond that surveying has been done. At the present rate of work, it is difficult to summon courage enough to call progress. This railway will

ASIAN WARFARE.

(13th July.)

His Majesty's Consul-General wrote last week a despatch which for clearness of expression and vigour of style leaves nothing to be desired. After briefly but admirably plainness referring to Treaty stipulations Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., very justly points out that His Majesty's Government have made generous concessions to China "in order to assist the opium suppression policy of the Chinese Government." With pointed skill the Consul-General avoids a single word which might be construed as a reflection on the Central Government. "It is surprising," he writes, "to find a Province of the Empire requiring this treatment by the imposition of illegal imports and by unduly interfering with British trade." The sarcasm of this will not be lost even on the hide-bound hardened hearts of the treaty-breakers of Canton. We have all along expressed our opinion that it was not at all surprising to find that those inveterate contemners of international agreements, the 'get-rich-quicker' of China should once more revive the old game, the supposed-to-be-dead-and-gone old hydra. What did surprise us was that anybody should have been taken in by it for a minute. The scrupulous language of the Consul-General affords the Viceroy an opportunity of disclaiming all malice preposse and of attributing the whole business to over zeal in the cause of opium suppression. But the dignity of Treaties made with the British Government cannot be violated without rebuke, and the Viceroy's delay in complying with the Consul-General's first protest meets with that rebuke in his final paragraph, where with ominous gravity he has "to warn Your Excellency that in event of the continuance of the practices complained of by the Government of Kwangtung will be held responsible." It is impossible for a warning to be worded with more dignified reticence, and it now only remains for us plausibly to hope that it will speedily be obeyed. An interesting inquiry now suggests itself. What if the Viceroy fails to comply? What if he so apprehend the true inwardness of the situation as to offer a feather-bed resistance, and to say effect, "Well, what are you going to do now?" Of course, our Charge d'Affaires in Peking would promptly demand from the Wai-wu-pu to act with perfidy, temporarily degrade the Viceroy while appointing another just as bad? What should our Government do? Might we hope for a brief return of the stern days when the White Ensign and all its means was asked to kindly reduce recalcitrant Viceroys to a condition of penitent com-mongous? Or should we smile and "thank you, kindly Sir," for having brought us to a realization of our own exasperating impotence? For rejoice while we may at the firmness and vigour of the Consul-General's protest, we are not all sanguine of His Majesty's Government taking steps to enforce it which might be misconstrued by some of their well-beloved and trusty supporters as initiating another "Opium War?"

DRUGS IN AMERICA.

We published on Thursday an account given by an American journal of the official figures relating to persons addicted to drug habits in the United States. An estimate that attributes to a percentage of more nearly 4% than 1% of the whole population the character of "drug fiends" cannot but be very disquieting, though its vagueness takes away some of one's natural distress at such a state of affairs. Several established facts exposed, in a report by Dr. Kehler, chief of the drug department of the Government Bureau of Chemistry in the United States, are worth nothing. The first is that a greater percentage of drug fiends is found in the United States than in China. This is seen by the estimate which gives one per cent. of the population of China as opium addicts, but one and one-tenth as minimum, and a possible maximum of four and four-tenths per cent. in the United States as being victims of the drug habit. This corroborates much that we have heard and read, and a little that has come under our personal experience. There cannot be any doubt that in certain parts of the States drug-taking is as common as drunkenness in say the Old Kent Road. We write subject to correction, but we believe that New Orleans has been known as a place where an extraordinarily large proportion of the population "doped" itself, whether with cocaine or morphine or both. Cocaine is very fatal among women. It seems to be the deadly of all poisons that are taken as a habit. Another remarkable thing is that with all the outcry in America against opium smoking in China, the laws relating to drugists are nothing like as severe as they are in England. There they are as restrictive as human ingenuity can make them. Not only is this so in the case of retail sales of cocaine, morphine, etc., but also in that of every sort of compound containing such drugs, patent medicines and all. It is evident that the American laws governing the composition and sale of patent medicines are in States far less searching and restrictive than ours. There are also, it appears, differences in inter-State Law. A Federal Law is obviously needed to secure uniformity over all United States territory, and to prevent similar discrepancies as those now so painfully evident in the matter of alcohol. It would be incongruous to permit a man to buy in one State enough dope to kill a regiment or to keep him in chains to a sad vice for a year; while in the next State, say half an hour distant by rail, another man might not get a drop of laudanum to stop a toothache without a doctor's prescription. We hold no brief for German methods of red tape, but we are much mistaken if the German laws on this subject are not the most thoroughly sensible and efficient in the whole world and might serve as a model to all nations.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

We have repeatedly been asked what we think of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, and it ought to be unnecessary for us to answer, as we have already expressed our views on prize-fighting and boxing in general. It will be needless for us now to point out at length that, as we have remarked before, modern prize fights are not what such contests were in the days of "Rodney Stone." The unhealthy spirit of the whole thing disgusts real lovers of bravery and skill. When the news of Johnson's victory first became known, we rejoiced that our American friends had not fulfilled the dismal prophecy of the Governor of California who openly declared that the white people would never let Johnson win, and indeed that he dared not fight to win, for fear of being lynched. Such a miserable state of affairs, had it been true, would have been to the eternal dishonour of the great Republic. We are delighted to find that such gloomy forebodings have been falsified. We naturally feel sympathy for a white fighter against a negro, but our sympathy does not amount to colour prejudice. Our feelings are very simple and utterly sportsmanlike. He says "Fight against the black man, and fairly; fight with him, as we do with our Hausa troops in Africa; match with him, eat with him, starve with him, die with him. But don't marry him—or her." And we might add "Nor inflict a worse injury than marriage." All wise black people will agree with us, and so will all white people, especially those who have led black troops. There are no better fighters on earth than the Soudanese and they are as black as a blackcat. As for "race riots" the scums of all races are just scum, and if a few low blackguards and white savages are killed in such riots, the world is well rid of them. We devoutly hope, however, that in every case the murderers will be hanged.

THE RAILWAY DEBATE.

(13th July.)

Sir Edward Grey clearly stated the British attitude with regard to the Chinshou-Aigun railway in the debate in Parliament on June 16th last. He quite rightly adhered to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1897, for as long as that agreement is to force us, British Foreign Minister could do

anything else. It binds Great Britain not to press the Chinese Government for railway concessions in the Manchurian-Siberian region. Russia in 1897 desired to have that field to herself, and not unnaturally still wishes to retain whatever commercial and strategical advantages are left her in Manchuria after the disasters of the war. When the British and American concessionaries of the Chinshou-Aigun railway found themselves hampered by the Chinese they naturally appealed to their Governments for redress. China was forced to act as she did by Russia on the one hand and Japan on the other. Our Government cannot bring any pressure to bear on China without breaking the Anglo-Russian agreement. The attitude of Japan in demanding participation in this railway is simply that of the lion over a disputed kill. By the sword Japan has won a right to interfere with any railway in Manchuria which may compete with her interests or threaten her strategically. To put more prosaically, Japan has bought that right at enormous cost in blood and money. It is useless to protest that the Chinshou-Aigun railway does not, as a matter of fact, in any way compete with any existing Japanese railway in Manchuria. Japan has bought the right to say that it does. From the strategic point of view, also, Japan has the same right to assert herself. If Russia insists on participating in this railway, why so must she, that is all. In all this it is far less the British and American concessionaires with whom we feel sympathy than with the unfortunate Chinese, who willing enough to have this railway built for them by the people with whom they originally arranged for it, are now between the hammer and the anvil of Russia and Japan. Another point altogether is whether our Government ought not to have come to some plain understanding about the meaning of the words "sphere of influence." It seems that whether happens the British are to go to the wall, whether we are shamed there by the Chinese or by other Europeans. If our people get a concession in Manchuria, "Here, ho! Hands off!" cry the Russians, "that's our sphere of influence!" And Japan gently taps the hilt of her sword and looks at China with a "Just you dare, that's all" kind of look. If our people want to build a railway in North Shantung, "Halt!" cries the German, "here spricht man Deutsch." But when Germans and Belgians come interfering and competing with British interests in the Yangtze Valley, which was explicitly declared to be the British sphere of influence, we are debarred from objection by a unanimous roar of "open door!" And the British as usual are pushed aside. China cannot be expected to look on British influence with our eyes. We are ultimately convinced that everything British stands for liberty, honesty and the happiness of man. But the Chinese do not see this to us so evident truth. The many honest but half-educated or ill-informed Chinese who talk about the "opium war," may be puffed for their ignorance, but cannot be blamed for malice or unreasonableness if they hate us. The conservative Chinese who see in us the aggressors who have overthrown all they held dear are not deserving of censure if they refuse to take us at our own valuation. Left to themselves, therefore, the rulers of China necessarily abominate all Foreign Nations, and probably, though as we are convinced, mistakenly, the British most of all. When they see these hated British losing ground and being ousted from positions once deemed impregnable, they do not consider whether this be due to a fine and noble sense of justice and a rigid adherence to our pledged word and our treaty engagements, or rather to timidity and weakness. Of course they put down every triumph of our rivals and every retreat, however graceful on our part, to mere supine cowardice. Mr. Gresham Stewart draws "attention to the fact that the Chinese are apparently treated with a certain amount of indulgence, and are allowed to go back upon their promises with impunity." Just so.

CHINA'S PROMISSORY NOTES.

An important decision was given yesterday in Full Court in the action "Issi Kan versus Chung Tsui Kwai." The real point concerned the negotiability of what in China are little more than "ping chü," acknowledgements of debt. It has been decided that the following language, in Chinese, signed by the "maker," i.e., the borrower of the sum for which the document is written, makes it a promissory note, and therefore a negotiable instrument:—"(I) have hereby borrowed from Mr. Chung Shun Koo the principal of \$2,000, in Hongkong current banknotes. Interest will be calculated at the rate of \$1.50 per \$100 per month. It is clearly stated that it will be optional (for the money-lender) to demand return of the money at any time. Least oral words should be unreliable this writing is made as proof. No words to the contrary will be allowed. This loan for which two borrowing notes are separately given amounts to \$4,000 in all. Kwong Sui, 30th year, 20th moon, 15th day (1/10/04). The maker of borrowing note Tsui Kwai. True handwriting." The payee has only endorsed it and the endorsee becomes a payee, with a right of action against the endorser and the drawer. All turned upon the promise to pay. "Do these words constitute a promise to pay on demand? Or are they simply one-sided, dictated by the lender to establish his claim upon the borrower? His Lordship, the Chief Justice in Full Court has declared that "If a document is made in this form, and signed by the borrower, so that he adopts the language of it and it is language appropriate for a borrower

to use, he must be taken to mean that the demand for return of the money will be met by repayment. The lender engaged not to seek re-payment until demand, the borrower himself putting this covenant, as it were into the lender's mouth, engages to meet the demand when made." Several grave questions are sure to arise over this on the face of it perfectly sound judgment. For instance: Ah Tak of Canton has a place of business in Hongkong as well as his home in Canton. He makes a promissory note payable to Lum-keen of Fatsan, who assigns it to Nad-ibng of Hongkong who assigns it to Kia-hu, who assigns it to Mr. Smith, who pays it in to his bank. Mr. Smith presents it to Kit-hu, who has seen a boojum" and therefore "softly and suddenly vanished away, and never is heard of again." Mr. Smith uses his right of action to the tintermost, even against the original maker Ah Tak. As the latter has, ex hypothesi, a place of business here, his beauty, her glory and her genius, "France, France!" muttered in his fever one of those brilliant young men that the Ecole des Mines turns out every year to go teaching the world what engineers, dealing realities the mathematical dreams of Gaul can produce. "France, France!" he cried, and when cold water was given him "Merci Maman" he said, and other words too dear and secret for us to repeat. We look upon France with the longing eyes of a lover, we feel towards her as Cyrano de Bergerac did for his never to be forgotten Roxane; but every Frenchman sees his country with the eyes of a son, to him France is a gentle-eyed soft-breasted mother. And we, who know and revere the women of France, as much as we love the laughing fighters and daring sportsmen who have achieved the conquest of the air, we heartily shout to-day "Vive la France!"

MISSIONS AND EMISSARIES.

(13th July.)

We constantly hear people exaggerate, we constantly hear our friends exaggerate, we constantly hear missionaries exaggerate. Our desire to exercise Christian charity in our vivid realization of that not always obvious truth the Brotherhood of Man causes us to smile indulgently at exaggeration by other people; when committed by our friends, amusement is tempered by wonder at so infantile a weakness in persons otherwise so estimable and so lovable; but when missionaries are guilty of it amazement, ceases, and only Christian charity remains, and may we be forgiven for it very little of that. In most cases, however, we are not called upon to protest; our duty is not incompatible with our silence. But sometimes it happens that a missionary gives utterance to an perverse or ill-founded Chinese who talk about the "opium war," may be puffed for their ignorance, but cannot be blamed for malice or unreasonableness if they hate us. The conservative Chinese who see in us the aggressors who have overthrown all they held dear are not deserving of censure if they refuse to take us at our own valuation. Left to themselves, therefore, the rulers of China necessarily abominate all Foreign Nations, and probably, though as we are convinced, mistakenly, the British most of all. When they see these hated British losing ground and being ousted from positions once deemed impregnable, they do not consider whether this be due to a fine and noble sense of justice and a rigid adherence to our pledged word and our treaty engagements, or rather to timidity and weakness. Of course they put down every triumph of our rivals and every retreat, however graceful on our part, to mere supine cowardice. Mr. Gresham Stewart draws "attention to the fact that the Chinese are apparently treated with a certain amount of indulgence, and are allowed to go back upon their promises with impunity." Just so.

THE RETORT INSOLENT.

(13th July.)

The Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces has sent a telegram to Peking defending his attitude of benevolent philanthropy towards the monopoly granted to a financial clique styled the Kwong Wing Yuan, which, after enlisting for a time the sympathies of a British Consul-General, has incurred at last an expression of his displeasure dictated by His Majesty's representative in Peking. The Viceroy's defence is a denial. He says that no tax is being levied on raw opium. He declares that raw opium remains as before, subject to no impositions other than those prescribed by Treaty. He also brings an accusation against the British Government of so grave a nature that it will have to be answered. His Excellency accuses the Government of India of a breach of faith. He asserts that instead of reducing the import of Indian opium, as agreed, by ten per cent per annum, the British have actually increased it. This is a sad state of affairs, and that the British Government should so break its pledged word is a matter that cries for trial and condign punishment. Fancy our Puritan Government, that sailed into power on the wings of a gust of virtuous anti-Chinese and anti-opium "revivalism," actually breaking international agreements and importing more, and not less, Indian opium than before. Surely, so liberal a Government, so Nonconformist-conscientious, a Government, must have a reply to this damning accusation of encouraging the "opium traffic." Colonel Seely and Mr. Lloyd George must answer this. We British cannot permit a Government, however Radical, to continue to import such vast quantities of opium into China, solely for the benefit of a revenue which some strong men who have to administer British India, to establish hospitals for the poor, make roads, bridges and canals and generally be "Father and Mother of the people," inform us has not in any way benefited by the alleged opium selling activities of the British Government. Can it be possible that Viceroy Yuan is mistaken? That benevolent institution the Kwong Wing Yuan might answer this question and several others.

THE GREATEST OF THESE.

(14th July.)

The only adjective that John Bull could find when he wished to qualify "France" was a French one. He called her "elle," and "elle France" she is to her English lovers. For who have loved her more than we, and who have, long long ago, done her more hurt? Alas, the English loved France so well that they wanted to keep her altogether. But she was not a wanton. She was a maiden, and that beautiful virgin Joan of Arc led warriors through arrow storm to the van of battle, and trampling down a maze of spears and swords, shattered her enemies rear-guard, and wheeling and charged again. The names of Dufidis and Duguesclin, that almost superhuman fighters, Duguesclin, with Xadraffais and other heroes of the days when France defended and saved her honour, leap at once to our mind when she, the pretty lady, appears on the world's stage on the 14th of July, with her cap of Liberty, awry on her rebellious curl, and sweetly invites us to remember that it is her "elle," originally who said that the most absurdly interesting part of Canton. What is that? It was a woman, one of those wonderful old ladies who often put us men to shame by their almost weird insight, some prophecies, that the most absurdly interesting part of Canton was the people. Are one with the river, and yet, to get them, and yet, to get them, and yet, to get them, and yet,

dening sights which are visible in London, and many which are not. Among the latter is that most terrible and harrowing of all sorrow, a fellow human being, a brother man, bereft of reason. Many charitable and enlightened Chinese are now endeavouring to wipe out the black disgrace of allowing pauper lunatics to submit to casual aims, or perish like parish dogs on the rubbish heaps. The Viceroy has granted a site on which a new asylum may or may not be built in the future, the far future. In the meantime, there is a Refuge in Canton, conducted by quite unselfish people, and it ought not to be necessary for us to point out to those who honestly desire to prove to the Chinese that we, the enlightened people of the West, are earnest in our desire to establish the Brotherhood of Man, that the best way to convince them of our sincerity is to respond to such appeals as that made by the British and American Consul-Generals in Canton last May on behalf of the John G. Kerr Refuge for the Insane in Canton.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ICE COMPANY TO BE FORMED.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, 7th July.
With reference to the application of a merchant named Cuan Wal Nam to the Taival for the Development of Native Industries, requesting permission to float a company with capital to establish an ice factory in Canton, the Taival granted the application on the 5th instant.

LOTTERY SUPPRESSION.

Lottery tickets, styled Shui Piu, similar to those now in circulation in Canton, but of lower value, have been imported into this city and the neighbouring districts. These tickets are sold at five cents each and they are drawn in the Kuo Lo districts three times a month. Almost a million of such tickets are reported to have been sold by the lottery company for each drawing, as they are low-priced and therefore within the reach of all classes of people to purchase. It is considered that these tickets are doing no less harm to the people than those of the Pak Kap Piu some six years ago. The Canton Salt-Government Society has, therefore, submitted a petition to the Viceroy asking him to give instructions to suppress the circulation of these tickets.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A proposal has, from time past, on foot for the establishment of a lunatic asylum in Canton under the auspices of the committee of the Canton Red Cross Society, but no suitable site has been found available for the purpose. H.E. Viceroy Yuan has now sanctioned that the old Government magaz building at Sze Chua be utilized for the proposed institution. On the 5th instant the Taival or Constabulary, in a despatch, conveyed the Viceroy's approval placing the site at the disposal of the Red Cross Society and encouraged the members of the Society to make the scheme an accomplished fact. It has been ascertained that a sum of about \$3,000 has been raised by the Society for the proposed scheme.

U. S. CONSUL GENERAL.

The Honourable Leo Bergholz, American Consul-General at Canton, has returned to this port after a four months' furlough and, on the 6th instant, resumed charge of the Consulate-General here.

BRICK AND CEMENT CO.

Two prominent officials of the Canton Government—Cement and Brick Factory are detained in official custody, by order of the Viceroy, for alleged misappropriation of a sum over \$5,000 from the Company.

THIRD SILK CROP.

The third silk crop, this year had been damaged to a certain extent owing to the long drought during the first part of last month. Much more damage has since been inflicted by the storm of the 30th of June, and it is reported that the third silk crop is considered to be almost a total loss.

VILLAGE RAIDING.

Day before yesterday a gang of robbers attacked the village of Wong Kung, of the class of Aq, in the San Uo district, where six houses were ransacked. The brigands carried away with them several thousand dollars worth of property and kidnapped seven persons, among whom was an infant eight months old.

VICEROY ON DUTY.

During the height of the storm on the 30th ultimo, fifty prisoners in the Reformatory in Sun Ning district managed to escape by making a breach in the wall. The Sun Ning magistrate has sent an official report to the Viceroy on the matter.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER.

A vernacular newspaper styled the "Shi Po Daily News" has been started in Canton and it will make its first appearance in the next two or three days. This paper will issue on Sunday also.

CHEAP RICE.

The proceeds realized from the distribution of cheap rice at the four sheds in Canton, on the 6th instant were as follows:—Eastern Shed, \$4,441; Western Shed, \$4,970; Hobson Shed, \$1,054; and Wongatai Shed, \$1,673. On the same day a sum of about \$15,000 worth of rice was sold to villagers who came to Canton to obtain their supply of the necessary commodity.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Cup was played for at the Happy Valley from the 2nd to the 4th inst. with the following result:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

	Orch. No.	Score
D. E. Clark	93	14
F. Grove	98	16
A. W. W. Walkinshaw	83	scr.
L. Evans	98	15
J. Clark	85	1
E. V. Grist	87	3
J. Hall	105	18
H. S. Swelling	93	9
POOL		
H. Finsen	90	10
A. W. W. Walkinshaw	83	scr.
E. V. Grist	87	8
WINNER OF CUP. J. W. Walker of Pool.		

HONGKONG W. KNIGHT.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Maritime Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—

"The operations of the Chinese forces against the British gunboat 'Maccus' on the 12th instant were mainly directed from the gunboat 'Maccus'. She opened fire before dawn and kept up the cannonading throughout the day until sunset. A large party of young Macao heroes attempted to proceed to Colowan by launch from the mainland. On the approach of the launch towards the island she was repelled by the Macao

Telegrams

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

COLOWAN BOMBARDED.

PIRATIC VILLAGE SEVERELY PUNISHED.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Macao, 13th July, 2.40 p.m.
Pirates in the island of Colowan had been holding seven persons in captivity, for whose ransom they demanded a sum of \$35,000.

In the small hours on the morning of Tuesday, the 12th inst., a Portuguese force of 46 men were despatched to seize the lair in which the pirates had been entrenched.

The object was to ransom the men in captivity.

There was resistance on the part of the pirates who opened fire on the Portuguese.

Part of the Portuguese force having retired the pirates captured the military post at Colowan.

The Chinese inhabitants of the island now joined forces with the pirates and took up arms against the Government.

Yesterday and to-day the gunboat "Maccus" has been cannonading the villages.

Portuguese force of 140 men has disembarked at Colowan.

Martial law was proclaimed, [in the islands of Taipa and Colowan] yesterday.

The casualty list so far is:—Portuguese three killed; four soldiers wounded. Chinese, unknown.

THE MACAO CRISIS.

CHINESE GARRISON AT WONG-KAM.

MOSQUITO FLEET PATROLS MACAO ROADSTEAD.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Macao, 14th July, 12.15 p.m.

The Portuguese gunboat "Patris" left Macao this morning with more troops and guns for Colowan.

Up to last evening the strength of the Portuguese land forces engaged at Colowan was 300 soldiers and five guns.

The casualty list up to the time of despatch of this message is three Portuguese killed and eight wounded. The number of the slain on the Chinese side is still unknown.

The Chinese Government have stationed a garrison of twelve hundred soldiers at Wong-Kam, an island in the vicinity of Colowan.

There are about seven Chinese gunboats in the Macao roadstead watching Portuguese operations and awaiting developments.

More news have been received from Macao to-day regarding the critical situation by which the Portuguese Government are confronted at the insular dependency of Colowan at Macao. The desperate character of the resistance on the part of the rebellious inhabitants of the island can best be judged when it is learnt that the three Government launches and the tug recently acquired from Shanghai, which were patrolling the waters around Colowan, were fired on by the Chinese from the island. The accuracy of Chinese marksmanship was such that the wooden hulls of the launches were hit by rifle shots, so also were the gigs that were on commission in Colowan waters. The tug was also hit, but sustained no damage because of her steel hull. Fortunately none on board the Portuguese vessels was injured.

During the height of the storm on the 30th ultimo, fifty prisoners in the Reformatory in Sun Ning district managed to escape by making a breach in the wall. The Sun Ning magistrate has sent an official report to the Viceroy on the matter.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER.

A vernacular newspaper styled the "Shi Po Daily News" has been started in Canton and it will make its first appearance in the next two or three days. This paper will issue on Sunday also.

CHEAP RICE.

The proceeds realized from the distribution of cheap rice at the four sheds in Canton, on the 6th instant were as follows:—Eastern Shed, \$4,441; Western Shed, \$4,970; Hobson Shed, \$1,054; and Wongatai Shed, \$1,673. On the same day a sum of about \$15,000 worth of rice was sold to villagers who came to Canton to obtain their supply of the necessary commodity.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Cup was played for at the Happy Valley from the 2nd to the 4th inst. with the following result:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

	Orch. No.	Score
D. E. Clark	93	14
F. Grove	98	16
A. W. W. Walkinshaw	83	scr.
L. Evans	98	15
J. Clark	85	1
E. V. Grist	87	3
J. Hall	105	18
H. S. Swelling	93	9
POOL		
H. Finsen	90	10
A. W. W. Walkinshaw	83	scr.
E. V. Grist	87	8
WINNER OF CUP. J. W. Walker of Pool.		

HONGKONG W. KNIGHT.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Maritime Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—

"The operations of the Chinese forces against the British gunboat 'Maccus' on the 12th instant were mainly directed from the gunboat 'Maccus'. She opened fire before dawn and kept up the cannonading throughout the day until sunset. A large party of young Macao heroes attempted to proceed to Colowan by launch from the mainland. On the approach of the launch towards the island she was repelled by the Macao

to get out of the zone of naval operations. The party had accordingly to put back disappointed at the barren results of their rally.

It is reported that the configuration of the island presents great difficulties to the Portuguese, in restoring it to order, since the natives have themselves given the heights on the hills and are scattered in little bands ready to

HARRAS THE PORTUGUESE TROOPS, venturing out of the city limits. Sir Evelyn, our correspondent, says the Chinese have shown themselves in a state of rebellion, adopting guerrilla tactics and hiding themselves behind rocks and clumps of trees on the hills whence they are able to "pot" the Portuguese soldiers with absolute immunity."

The story is related of how a corporal attached to the infantry corps had a very narrow escape. He was in command of a small skirmishing party of Portuguese soldiers on the first day of the fight. Their advance brought Jose Matheus (that was the corporal's name) and his men within the Chinese line. He soon found his ammunition exhausted and was cut off from his base. In his plight he looked for a hiding place and nature provided him a safe retreat behind an upstanding boulder. There he remained unnoticed by the Chinese who soon after crossed over the same ground in large numbers. Yesterday, young Matheus welcomed a reconnoitring party of some forty of his compatriots who found the corporal in a state of great fatigue after the previous day's experience and the lack of food and water for almost twenty-four hours.

TWO FLEETING JUNKS SUNK.

The most exciting incident of all in the miniature war has to be chronicled in the slacking of two Chinese junks. These vessels had put out from Colowan with large numbers of natives who were apparently fleeing from the island. The Portuguese were meanwhile maintaining an effective blockade. As soon as the junks were observed, they were signalled by the "Maccus" to stop and surrendered themselves to be overhauled. The signals were ignored, and as the junks attempted to cross the naval cordon, in despite of the warning to desist, shots were fired from the "Maccus". The junks made, however, targets; they were struck just below the waterline and sank. It is reported that all the occupants were drowned.

GUNBOAT "PATRIA" CO-OPERATES.

It was stated yesterday that the "Patris" would be leaving Macao for Colowan that evening. In consequence of the state of the tide, the gunboat was unable to leave the inner harbour on Wednesday. She had steam up all night and as soon as the tide permitted it she cast off her anchor and soon after steamed for Colowan. At 7.30 a.m. to-day she was seen rounding Bishop's Bay and was making for her destination. There is a report that she will employ her heavier artillery to dislodge the Chinese completely from the island. The "Patris" took up further reinforcements for troops conducting the campaign on land.

Among the Portuguese casualties was Lieut. Aguirre (wounded).

A MOURNING FUNERAL.

The corporal who died in hospital on Tuesday was buried last evening. The funeral of the Chinese who died in the battle of Colowan, the artillery belonging to the Infantry embarked on board a Government launch and proceeded to the insular dependency. Evidently the piratical force was considerably underestimated; for so soon did the quarter company begin to march on the Chinese entrenchment with a view to besiege them that they were met by a terrifically deadly fusillade. The officer in charge of the punitive expedition at once realised the utter futility of raising the curtain which gave unmistakable evidence of infinitely superior numbers, so it was decided to retreat and await further reinforcements from Macao before operations were recommenced.

REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED.

Yesterday afternoon, after the receipt of news of the Portuguese victory, a reinforcement of considerately over one thousand, comprising artillery, infantry and European police, embarked for Colowan. The artillery were equipped with field guns. Upon arrival the sternly peaceful inhabitants of the villages, who had hitherto been perfectly amenable to Portuguese law and jurisdiction, were invited to evacuate the island and were promised shelter out of the zone of the contemplated military operations. Instead, as expected, of moving out of harm's way, the natives had already concerted action with the desperados and were so to speak armed to the teeth to fight the Portuguese. They, too,

OPENED FIRE.

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REDUCED TO ASHES.

He has no idea what the casualties are like, but it may be safely concluded that the Chinese must have lost, killed and wounded, over one hundred men. It was reported, at Macao last evening that the number of the Chinese engaged in the deadly encounter was over 300 strong and that they were armed with modern Master rifles and used smokeless powder.

The Governor of Macao has commissioned his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Machado (son of General Sir Joachim Machado, the Macao Delimitation Commissioner) to proceed to the scene of the trouble. Up to this morning Lieut. Machado had not returned to Macao.

A FURTHER CONTINGENT.

of artillery was marching out of barracks this morning, with field guns, to reinforce the men operating at Colowan. The gunboat "Patris" was getting ready to steam up to the scene of the trouble from the inner harbour.

As soon as we first received the serious news chronicled above we inquired of the Portuguese Consul at Hongkong if he had any official confirmation of the encounter. Up to the 11th hour, Mr. Lefevre had had no news. Subsequent inquiry, later in the afternoon, elicited from that gentleman the fact that he had received a telegram from Macao, but had no information to impart for publication.

As we go to press we hear that the Portuguese cruiser "Adriano Dom Amaro", now in port, is getting up steam to proceed to Macao.

THE COLOWAN AFFAIR.

POSITION UNCHANGED.

Private despatches received from Macao to-day add

Canton Opium Tax.

SHANGHAI MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATIONS.

HONGKONG IMPORTERS' LOSS.

We are authorized to publish the following correspondence:

Shanghai, 20th June, 1910.

Sir.—Since the arrangements between Great Britain and China with regard to the reduction of the export from India of raw opium were finally concluded we have been compelled to address you or your predecessors in office on more than one occasion on the subject of the violation by the Chinese Officials of our Treaty Rights and their disregard for the direct and implied pledges given by the Chinese Government at the time when the aforementioned arrangements were concluded. As a result of these former protests the abuse which in each individual case gave rise to the protest was remedied, but experience has taught us only in order that it might be replaced by another of a similar or perhaps a more objectionable kind.

We have the honour to hand you herewith a translation in English of a letter addressed to us by the members of the local Opium Guild from which you will learn in detail the matter of which we complain. We have only to say that the truth of the statements therein made are within our personal knowledge and can be borne out by the direct evidence of those engaged in the trade.

Recently a protest has been sent to you by the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong in connection with the formation of a monopoly in Kwangtung and this is, we believe, still occupying the attention of His Majesty's Government.

The irregular and unfair interference by the Chinese Authorities, which interfere with the trade in foreign raw opium appears to be induced not with any bona fide intention of suppressing the use of opium in China but merely with that of increasing the revenues derived by the Chinese Officials therefrom, and the situation has now become so acute and the amount at stake so large that we are compelled to address you in a more emphatic way than we had deemed it would ever have been necessary to have done.

The history of the opium movement and the exact position of it must be known to you and it is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate more than to state that (1) the opium trade is an old one and one in which a very large amount of British capital is invested; (2) the Indian Government sells large quantities of opium to us yearly for export and allows the export of a further large quantity upon which it levies an export duty; (3) by the Treaties with China we are entitled to a free market for foreign raw opium which cannot be taxed by the Chinese central or local Authorities otherwise than is prescribed by treaty; (4) though prepared for export opium may be taxed in China it may be so taxed only at the place of consumption and then only provided a similar tax is imposed upon Chinese prepared opium; (5) monopolies by Chinese and other interferences with the free trade in foreign raw opium are distinctly infractions of our treaty rights; (6) by reason of the fact that it is by treaty lawful to import into China foreign raw opium and there to sell it freely and without interference large sums of money are invested by us in the drug and any interference with the rights of a free market to which we are entitled either directly or indirectly besides inflicting a very heavy and unjustifiable loss upon us constitutes a breach of China's pledge, while any neglect on the part of the British Government to support our protest against such irregular and illegal interference constitutes a breach of the obligations of the British Government to us and a disregard of the representations at least indirectly made by that Government to us in extracting from China the assurances which have been given by her, in allowing our Treaty rights to remain as they are, and in selling us and allowing us to buy opium in India for export to China.

In consequence of the unlawful interference referred to in the business in Indian opium has during the last few months been brought to a standstill; deliveries have decreased about 75% and prices have declined Tls. 700/- per chest. Such a depression in trade is a direct outcome of the unlawful action of the native officials, and we cannot but feel that for the British Government to allow the present condition of affairs to remain unrelieved would amount to a very serious scandal and a grave slur upon the prestige of the nation. At the present time the loss we have suffered is very heavy, but if the situation remains as at present it will be enormous in view of the fact that we have on hand several thousand chests undisposed of.

In addition, we are now threatened by the Opium Guild with a total repudiation of their contracts and, without your support in this matter, the threat of such a course makes the situation so serious that we cannot refrain from asking you to be good enough to insist upon the observance once and for all by the Chinese of our Treaty Rights and to secure to us that protection for the trade to which we are justly entitled.

The seriousness of the present position has no doubt already been brought to your notice in connection with the protests received by you from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce referred to above and we wish now to emphasize the fact that we here desire to do everything in our power to seek a redress of our grievances through your good offices.

What we venture to submit ought to be done is that His Majesty's Government should insist upon the Chinese Authorities issuing definite orders (and guaranteeing the observance and enforcement of those orders) to all the provinces not to interfere with the foreign raw opium trade so long as duty and taxes have been regularly paid by the importer.

In the event of it being impossible for you, by reason of the difficulties in the way of obtaining satisfactory guarantees from the Chinese Government, to assure us that we will be in the future protected from improper interference with the trade and that the existing grievances will be redressed, we beg that you will so inform us at the earliest possible moment and that you will at the same time intimate that our protest has your approval and support and that in your opinion we are asking for no more than that to which the Treaties entitle us.

We are confident that, once the Chinese Authorities are made to realize that the British Government will tolerate no interference with the legitimate trade in foreign raw opium which will cease from obstruction and abide by their treaty obligations—We have, &c.,

(Signed by the British Firms in Shanghai.)

His Excellency

W. G. MAX MULLER,

H. B. M., Charge d'Affaires,

Peking.

Comlemen.—We respectfully beg to state that since the commencement of Foreign intercourse with our country, a very large trade in opium both Bengal and Malwa was done. Now, however, Malwa have assumed a different aspect, the consumption in our country is to be increased within ten years and a proper Chinese classification of imposition has to be made.

We regret that notwithstanding the protests

made by H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires to the Wai-wu-pu and also, under instructions, by H. B. M.'s Consul-General to the Acting Governor of Canton, there are so far no signs of the abolition of this illicit taxation and monopoly.

In the meanwhile our trade is still paralysed and our losses are daily increasing in consequence. We have now an accumulation of stocks of opium which we are unable to dispose of amounting to about 10,000 chests.

It is proposed to impose a similar tax imposed on two bags of opium purchased on the last date.

We regret that notwithstanding the protests made by H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires to the Wai-wu-pu and also, under instructions, by H. B. M.'s Consul-General to the Acting Governor of Canton, there are so far no signs of the abolition of this illicit taxation and monopoly.

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Hongkong Banks.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

TWO POUNDS PER SHARE.

[rat last.]
We are officially authorised to state that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting—
Dividend of £1 per share.
Add to the Silver Reserve Fund \$500,000.
Write off Bank Premises Ac \$50,000.
And carry forward about \$2,000,000.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

THEODORE TAYLOR ON OPIUM.

The other day we had a telegraph reporting an opium discussion in the House of Commons. In the course of it there was reference to a speech in which Mr. Theodore Taylor demanded that yet more stringent measures than have been sanctioned should be put into force in Hongkong and Singapore to check the consumption of opium. Mr. Taylor seems to desire that all the opium shops shall be closed, and also that a register of opium smokers should be made at once, and that thereafter no new smokers should be recognised. The object of such regulations would be to make opium consumption impossible, except to such persons already resident in the two colonies, as might be able to establish the fact that they were entitled to a place on the register as habitual smokers. We do not know.

THE POSITION IN HONGKONG

well enough to express any opinion in regard to it, but we believe that the hardship of such regulations there would be considerable. We do know that throughout Malaya, they would be almost intolerable. Every year, we have a great number of Chinese immigrants, and among them there are a considerable number of men who use a small quantity of opium regularly. They are the moderate smokers, and to deprive them of the drug would be to impose on them a most serious hardship; it would, in fact, amount in a good many cases to a prohibition of admission to the colony, because the habitual user of opium would not venture to take up his residence where he would be deprived of that which has become one of the necessities of his life. The point we desire to emphasise is that a prohibition of new registrations here would not be on all fours with a similar

PROHIBITION IN CHINA.

Assuming the rule of registration to be rigidly enforced in China, all persons who have become smokers would be placed upon the registers as such and thereby entitled, during a fixed period, to purchase specified quantities of the drug. The refusal to make new registrations would simply mean that the authorities refused to recognise as entitled to registration persons who had taken to the use of opium subsequently to the date of the edict. That is a quite reasonable and proper condition, implying no hardship, because it is acknowledged to be a comparatively easy matter for a beginner to give up smoking; and further the presumption is legitimate that the habit could not have been contracted at all without an evasion of the law. But the case here is different. A person who has practised smoking for years—and we could introduce Mr. Theodore Taylor to one or two Chinese gentlemen of amazing intellectual capacity, who would fall under this description—may desire to take up residence in Malaya. He is registered in China; if the proposal of Mr. Taylor were acted upon, he could not be registered here, therefore the conditions of residence would be denial of a privilege enjoyed in his own country, and that, as we have said, would force a good many to stay away.

POLICY OF THE COLONY

is to keep the price of opium so high that excessive indulgence is severely disengaged, and to exercise the utmost watchfulness so as to prevent illicit trading in the drug. The effect of these measures is to prevent any great abuse. Our revenue discloses the fact that there is a large consumption of opium, but most painstaking inquiries have failed to reveal any clear evidence of evil consequences resulting. For a class of men who work extraordinarily hard the occasional smoke is a solace of the most welcome and restful description. If we compare the amount of injury done by it to Chinese with the destruction wrought among Europeans, either in this colony or in any other place, by alcohol, we are forced to admit that the weight of argument is on the side of the opium. Like all indulgences

IT IS AN EVIL,

and we are not defending it otherwise than in a comparative sense. If proof existed that great harm is done, we should say without hesitation, harder the restrictions even to the extent of making the moderate user suffer in order that the general health of our Chinese community may be preserved. In the absence of such proof, we strongly advocate abstention from drastic legislation. Not impartial observer can doubt the fact that tobacco and alcohol, the former particularly, are taking the place of the opium among Chinese and Indians also, and while we see not the slightest objection to some additional taxes on spirits, we hope that it will be a very long time before anything is done that would increase the price of tobacco even by a fraction. There never has been a race that had no popular sedative or stimulant which was harmful used to excess.

TOBACCO IS HARMFUL.

no doubt, but to a degree so removed from alcohol or opium that wise lawmakers, openly recognising the invariable custom of humanity, will do their utmost to encourage it as against the other more deadly things. But reform is a slow process, and anyone who thinks that the habit of centuries can be eradicated in a few months or years is a mere impractical dreamer to whom its dangers for practical statesmen to listen. China may uproot the opium habit by a kind of prohibition, but

THE NEXT GENERATION

will be far better qualified than we are to say whether the effects of the policy have been good. The next generation will know what we do not, the nature and effects of a substitute which will be found as surely as the year 1920 will come after the year 1910. We can quite agree with Col. Seely that the small compensation payable to Hongkong or any other colony for loss of opium revenue should not be grudged. If the effect of the legislation it covers is as beneficial as most like Mr. Theodore Taylor hope. But the theoretical sentimentalists in London is not the best judge of what is good for an Asiatic population. He would treat with indifference, ignore the earnest advice of such a sage as Bishop Oldham to go slowly, but the latter is the better judge, and his way is the wiser one to follow. See "Tobacco."

It is notable that the next meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, August 10th, and thereafter quarterly on the first Monday of September, February and May.

OLD PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN HONGKONG.

PROBLEMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

We appear to have heard the last, at the time being at least, of those acrimonious public discussions that took place lately—in the Legislature, in the Press and at the dinner-table—regarding the "best site," so-called contiguous to our new Law Courts. But whilst that controversy has passed away, it has given much food for thought to many Hongkong people on certain matters concerning our old public buildings and their present condition. In the first place, there is no doubt that the City is badly in need of a new City Hall;

Practical men admit, also, that the existing edifice which houses the City Hall, the Public Library and the Museum is situated upon a site incapable of extension or development, in any useful direction. And this can mean only one of two things—it is either a new site will have to be found for the congeries of buildings that make up those three institutions, or else that there will have to be some sort of

A SEPARATION.

made amongst them, some part or other to be removed to another site. There appears to be a good deal of difference of opinion as to which course it would be better to follow. It is quite impracticable, however, to expect the present site upon which the buildings stand to accommodate them all when built in a necessarily improved and more commodious style to meet the increasing requirements of the Colony.

One gentleman eminent amongst the architects of Hongkong, expressed to the writer and the opinion that the exigencies of the situation demanded a separation policy; his view being that a new City Hall should be built upon the old site—taking its whole area—whilst

NEW SITES.

should be found for the Library and Museum elsewhere. With this view doubtless the public in general will agree. The City Hall and Theatre go naturally together, just as do the Library and Museum. In other Eastern cities this will also be found to apply.

It may, of course, be asked how all this affects the Government, who have practically nothing to do with the present City Hall, Library and Museum, these being vested in a body of public trustees. As a matter of fact, this very much affects the Government, as will be seen when one comes to examining all the circumstances. As most Hongkongites are aware, the City Hall with its adjacent buildings was erected by public subscription,

AS FAR BACK AS 1826.

Since that time—nearly forty years ago—the Colony has grown tremendously; until now these structures, in addition to being old, antiquated, and ill equipped, are entirely inadequate to the public needs of Hongkong. The City Hall building has its Theatre and the Library and Museum on the ground floor, whilst on the upper floors are the two large ball-rooms with acte-rooms.

No one who has attended a St. Andrew's Ball in the City Hall needs to be reminded of its shortcomings, as the venue for such an assembly. Not only is it too small, but the general arrangement of the whole suite is open to a good deal of criticism, however handsome the structure may have been regarded when it was due. The whole scope of the upper-building might well be devoted to ball-room purposes without the space so provided being in any way too great. As regards

THE THEATRE.

It is beyond expression inadequate to the need of the public. It is too small, it is badly ventilated, and its acoustics are the despair of every operatic and dramatic company that ventures to produce a piece within its walls. It is a good many years ago that Mr. Robert Brough at the conclusion of a very trying short season in the Theatre gave expression to the hope that Hongkong would rise to the occasion and provide better theatrical facilities. Nothing practically had yet been done, yet we continue to growl about the bad results attained at nearly every performance.

It is regrettable to admit, too, that the Museum is not by any means what should be expected of Hongkong. The Colony has an excellent sub-tropical situation for the collection of natural history species of all kinds, yet for want of space the collection is not only kept

MEAGRE BOUNDS.

but the animals, reptiles, insects, etc., cannot be kept in anything like proper condition. Visitors from America and Europe, indeed, may often hear to make observations that are anything but complimentary to our Museum; whilst the celebrated British Museum naturalist, Mr. Walter Goodfellow, could not refrain from uttering a few home truth when passing through the Colony some years ago during one of his many visits to the Far East.

Concerning the Library premises, the remarks above made about the other parts of the building apply with equal force. There is not enough storage room for the books, and the reading room accommodation is capable of great improvement.

THE REMEDY.

It is perhaps too much to expect the Government to grant on advantageous terms part of the valuable site of the old Post Office for the purpose of a Library and Museum. If that could be effected and a new City Hall erected on its own old site, that would be the best solution possible.

HONGKONG-JAPAN SERVICE.

EXTENSION CONTEMPLATED.

It is stated that the Department of Communications is making investigations with a view to extending the services of Japanese steamers abroad, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The future prospects of the American line, and of the opening of a service to South Africa, are said to be very promising. It is pointed out that when the North and South American lines have extended, and a service with the eastern coast of America is opened on the completion of the Panama Canal, closer relations will be established between Japan and Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and other places on the coast of the South American continent. This will result in a greater expansion of Japan's foreign trade. There is a large demand in South Africa for Japanese goods. If a service is opened up with the Cape, therefore, in connection with the European line, not only will the trade between Japan and South Africa increase, but the trade between South Africa and India, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, will also be much extended.

That being so, we learn, steamship lines to the eastern coasts of North and South America, via the Panama Canal, and to South Africa will before long be opened.

Undoubtedly the Communications Department believes that the next meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, August 10th, and thereafter quarterly on the first Monday of September, February and May.

THE CARES OF THE MANDARIN.

It is not an uncommon belief that the life of a Chinese official is essentially a delectable one. Visions arise of idle days spent in rickety yaméos where the mandarin dreams of progressive advancement in Imperial favour, collecting more fruitful sources of income, legal or illicit, from which the purse may be filled and the family enriched. Fifty years ago the picture may have held good, prior to the days of telegraphs and telephones, when foreign consuls were curiosities and self-governing societies were hidden from the eye; of the most penetrating, in those times.

THE MANDARIN'S EXISTENCE.

was not without its charm. He could, and therefore, did, command a wife, or add additional wives when the wind suggested a new plaything; and so, one judicious act to be either barbarous or debatable. His children were fed and trained by their respective mothers, and only brought to him to be caressed. His room in the ramshackle yaméo—he had seen nothing better, and so was content—was his own, and thralls; as a demigod, he could command the obedience of the subservient crowds, who cringed at his back; delight himself with the writings of the ancients, either of poetry or prose, and amuse himself by comparing couplets and epigrams, which would add to his intellectual lustre when, at the next convivial party, he produced them impromptu. But

THESE BLESSED DAYS.

made amongst them, some part or other to be removed to another site. There appears to be a good deal of difference of opinion as to which course it would be better to follow. It is quite impracticable, however, to expect the present site upon which the buildings stand to accommodate them all when built in a necessarily improved and more commodious style to meet the increasing requirements of the Colony.

THE NEW AGE.

cries out for prisons that are more commodious than the average Chinese dwelling house and better ventilated than a superior class of Chinese mansion. But the mandarin must find the funds with which these new buildings are erected, however superfluous he may deem them. For him no Imperial Parliament votes a Development Fund, to assist in his task. Indeed, the Central Government today is a source of unconscionable annoyance, and the worries which its telegrams entail are almost past endurance. Before the days of telegraphs, the Provincial official was virtually vested with plenary powers, and provided that the recognized taxes were forwarded to Peking, the "Father of the people" did not think the register on December 31 last.

LAW AND ORDER.

Let us take the case of the Canton Viceroyalty where a three-sided controversy between Peking, the provincial officials and the people has been in progress in regard to the closing of gambling dens. On the one hand are the more active spirits of the all-powerful Self-Government Association. These in repeated telegrams to Peking advocate the abolition of licensed gambling dens on the ground that they are detrimental to morals and a blot on advancing civilization. With the moral aspect of the position the local Government is incomplete agreement, but

LICENSED GAMBLING.

provides funds for the provincial exchequer and there's the rub. Peking steps in—with its paucity for the situation, "Close the dens and recoup yourself by increasing the tax on salt." To this the local officials reply that the salt monopoly will not bear the additional strain of another thirty per cent, for the people will not submit to the increased demand. Ambiguity results and the sufferers are primarily to be found in the yaméos. A further worry, which is the growth of recent times, is the bitterness of the attack of a certain section of the native Press, that grows with the sense of immunity enjoyed on neutral soil. It may be, perhaps, some concession to bear in mind that the abuse of the native Press is often impartially distributed between officials and foreigners. If the latter come in for all-round abuse, so mandarins are denounced for "paring off the fat and drawing away the blood of the children of Man and giving them to foreigners." Officials, says another organ, are responsible for all.

THE MISERY OF THE PEOPLE.

"Ye are oppressing the people so that the rich are hurried into poverty and the poor are transformed into robbers." Whereupon ye slaughtered the latter and still other crew, in to fill their empty places." There is little room for wonder that the temptation of the mandarin is great to encourage this outspoken Press to vent its grievances solely on the foreigner.

Another real worry, indeed, a danger, that threatens almost every official in the temper of the people is the possibility of some sudden abolition of rage. Of these local riots there have been many instances of late, and while the immediate cause of such outbreaks may differ, one or two main reasons is generally to be found behind the disturbances. If the contributory cause can be not.

HUNGER OF THE POPULATION.

It is almost sure to be traceable to taxation. Nor is it necessary that the new import should be levied on the bulk of the population. Another real worry, indeed, a danger, that threatens almost every official in the temper of the people is the possibility of some sudden abolition of rage. Of these local riots there have been many instances of late, and while the immediate cause of such outbreaks may differ, one or two main reasons is generally to be found behind the disturbances. If the contributory cause can be not.

THE GROWTH OF RUBBER IN JUNGLE LAND.

Published as supplements to this week's Government Gazette are full and interesting reports upon the shipping and the trade of the Straits Settlements during 1909, compiled by Commander Radcliffe, Master Attendant, and by Mr. W. C. P. Keen, who has acted as Registrar of Imports and Export during the absence of Mr. A. Stuart.

Touching first the Marine Department report we find it stated that the total revenue collected in the three Settlements and in India amounted to \$8,599,83 (completely) against \$8,327,75 in 1908, a decrease of \$15,102. In Singapore the numbers of European and native seamen shipped and discharged were 5,123 and 19,064, and 1,169 and 18,003 respectively, against 5,183 and 18,054 and 1,083 and 16,716 respectively.

THE TRADE OF CEYLON.

The number and tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared at the four ports of the Colony were 54,278 vessels, aggregating 24,557,727 net register tons, a decrease on 1908 of 226 vessels but an increase of 16,401 tons. At Singapore the merchant tonnage entered and cleared increased 180,610 tons, native craft decreased 147,913 tons, warships, etc., decreased 66,116 tons.

THE NUMBER OF SHIPS.

At Singapore, the number and tonnage of merchant-vessels above 50 tons entered and cleared were 10,624 and 14,114,723 respectively, and the sixth Ceylon gradually improves, and at 9 to 10 years old I should say there is very little difference to be seen. The soil in Ceylon generally is quite equal to the F.M.S., but the climate is more suitable, the rainfall being evenly distributed, 8 to 10 inches being about the average in Selangor. This, I should say, is mainly the cause of the better growth in the earlier stages. There is also an absence of strong south-west winds in the F.M.S., though damage is done by "Sumatras" in limited areas.

THE GROWTH OF RUBBER IN JUNGLE LAND.

In other things being equal as regards the soil whether it is virgin or otherwise, from the growth to the sixth year, but from the end of the sixth Ceylon gradually improves, and at 9 to 10 years old I should say there is very little difference to be seen. The soil in Ceylon generally is quite equal to the F.M.S., but the climate is more suitable, the rainfall being evenly distributed, 8 to 10 inches being about the average in Selangor. This, I should say, is mainly the cause of the better growth in the earlier stages. There is also an absence of strong south-west winds in the F.M.S., though damage is done by "Sumatras" in limited areas.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING AND TRADE.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Published as supplements to this week's Government Gazette are full and interesting reports upon the shipping and the trade of the Straits Settlements during 1909, compiled by Commander Radcliffe, Master Attendant, and by Mr. W. C. P. Keen, who has acted as Registrar of Imports and Export during the absence of Mr. A. Stuart.

"I have had a very pleasant holiday," he said in the F.M.S. "We saw good many Ceylon friends, who treated us splendidly and did everything to make our trip an enjoyable one. We covered a good deal of ground during the fortnight we were there. We visited a few rubber estates in Negri Sembilan, Perak, and Kuala Lumpur districts. We also visited coconut estates in Batu Datoch and Klang districts. The growth of rubber is

QUITE A YEAR AHEAD OF CEYLON.

(Other things being equal as regards the soil whether it is virgin or otherwise, from the growth to the sixth year, but from the end of the sixth Ceylon gradually improves, and at 9 to 10 years old I should say there is very little difference to be seen. The soil in Ceylon generally is quite equal to the F.M.S., but the climate is more suitable, the rainfall being evenly distributed, 8 to 10 inches being about the average in Selangor. This, I should say, is mainly the cause of the better growth in the earlier stages. There is also an absence of strong south-west winds in the F.M.S., though damage is done by "Sumatras" in limited areas.)

THE GROWTH OF RUBBER IN JUNGLE LAND.

is excellent in some instances 160 to 200 lbs. dry rubber being harvested in the fourth and fifth year, and 240 to 300 in the fifth to sixth.

"Yields of 600 lbs. per acre from oil trees are now quite common on considerable areas, Seremban having given this in 1909, of 341 acres, all beautifully tapped by Chinese. Though dearer than Tamil, they do excellent work. On an estate in Perak, near Taiping, a field, I think of 120 acres, gave 560 lbs. per acre last year, and gives every promise of giving 600 lbs. per acre in 1910. I understand there are no forward contracts, at 81 per lb. profit, this will show a profit of £320 per acre. The area referred to is close planted—soil 16 to 20 ft. so it, so it would appear a fair compromise. It would not interfere with working and managing, which in due course will have to be systematically carried out.

WEEDING AND COCA PLANTS.

"I failed to come across a single planter who believed in dirty weeding, the universal opinion being that it was essential to remove all weeds before they seed, this being

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THIRD MEETING.

11th Inst.
The third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club was held on Saturday afternoon at Happy Valley. Ideal weather conditions favoured the event. There was a somewhat sparse attendance. The racing on the whole was not of a very high order but an exciting finish was witnessed in the last event of the day. A worthy worthy of mention was the removal of the thick growth of bushes along the courses between the seven and five-furlong posts thus providing a continuous view of the racing. The Band of the Buffs as usual discerned pleasing selections of music during the afternoon.

The various results are appended:-

A CLASS "OF ONCE" ROUND FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. Entrants fees to go to winners. Rear-Admiral Lyon's Llama Chief, 1st, 7 lbs. (Brice) 3 Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Servian Chief, 1st, 1 lb. (Johnstone) 2 Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 1st, 2 lbs. (Owner) 3 Sir H. May's Moonbeam (late Date Tree), 1st, 1 lb. (Heathcote) 0 Mr. L. N. Lees's Resolution, 1st, 9 lbs. (Owner) 0 Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Roumanian Chief, 1st, 10 lbs. (Master) 0 Mr. Blank's Sidler Dhu, 1st, 4 lbs. (Klimanek) 0

At the start Llama Chief led from Sidler Dhu and Resolution, the rest of the field following close behind in a bunch. This order was maintained up to the Black Rock; when Servian Chief began to come up and was a length behind the leader round the home straight, with Kerry coming up strong. Half way from the winning-post, Servian Chief shot forward and came up close to Llama Chief but could not pass the latter, which won by half a length. Kerry was third.

Time: 1 min. 58 secs.

Winner: \$16.0.

Cash sweeps: 1st, \$14.00; 2nd, \$11.40; 3rd, \$10.70.

GYMKHANA STAKES—Value \$100. Distance one-mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10, 11, 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open grafting race 5 lbs extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a race. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time his starts. Such a 2 lbs. to remain deducted until his wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulated up to 15 lbs. Entrance fees \$5. and prize: \$35. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Messrs. Moxon & Gedge's Temptation, 1st, 11 lbs. (Master) 1 Capt. Heathcote's Hilton (late Ursus), 10 lbs. 6 lbs. (Owner) 0 Mr. John Johnstone's Odds On, 1st, 11 lbs. (Owner) 3

Of the nine entries in this event only three started. The ponies got away close to one another, with Temptation leading from Hilton, and Odds On following close behind. In this order the Black Rock was reached, when Heathcote's mount was displaced by Odds On. In the home straight, Hilton got into second place again and lost to Temptation by a neck. Time: 1 min. 12 2/5 secs.

Winner: Belgian Chief \$5.00 and Llama Chief \$5.00.

Cash sweeps: \$10.65 each for dead beat and \$8.00 for third place.

At the conclusion of the day's racing, Llama Chief was put up for sale by public auction by Mr. Hough and was knocked down to Mr. H. G. Marchwald for \$10. The sale of the polo ponies was withdrawn, as the animals had been disposed of privately.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

THE CHINCHOU-AIGUN RAILWAY.

London, July 7.

In view of the strong opposition and the lack of support from the British Government it is now proposed to build the Chinchou Railway only so far as Taonchi. Sir Edward Gray, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had previously informed Messrs. Pauling and Co. that a railway terminating there would receive his support and would not be likely to be obstructed by Russia or Japan.

Commercial circles in London consider that, as the Chinchou-Aigun Railway would be 800 miles long and would take many years to build, its shortening to Taonchi is a wise and diplomatic step.

THE AGREEMENT.

All the papers despatched within the Russo-Japanese Agreement, *The Times* regards its conclusion as an event of deep significance in world politics and as an indication that the countries concerned have made a determined effort to reach a definitive settlement of their relations in the Far East. Such an agreement adds fresh moral weight to, and improves, the happy relations existing between the four Powers. Proceeding, *The Times* says that the proposals made by Mr. Knox, United States Secretary of State, undoubtedly brought home to both nations the advantages of a settlement, and it declares that Mr. Knox's plan for the construction of the Chinchou-Aigun has by international co-operation must have suggested to Russia and Japan possibilities only less unacceptable than did his scheme for the internationalisation of the railways of Manchuria. Both countries always considered the future operation of the Manchurian lines in accordance with the concession granted by China as not infringing the principle of the open door. Recent events confirm them in the wisdom and necessity of the view.

The general opinion is that the earliest results of the Agreement will directly affect China as regards extra-territorial claims in Manchuria and the disputes in reference to the navigation of the Suoari and Amur Rivers.

SEMI-OFFICIAL JAPANESE VIEW.

Tokio, July 7.

The new Russo-Japanese Agreement was reported to the Privy Council to-day. The Kokumin Shimbun emphatically refutes the allegation that the Agreement is detrimental to the United States diplomacy or trade and asserts that the Agreement is welcome to any peace-loving country, inasmuch as the development of commerce virtually depends upon the strengthening of peace.

The Agreement, the semi-official paper claims, is in no wise incompatible with the network of *entes*, in which the United States is a prominent partner, and which is based upon the preservation of peace through the maintenance of the status quo and mutual recognition of and respect for established rights and interests. The strict adherence to these principles dispels any anxiety in regard to future trouble.

TRONOH RESULTS.

The following are the results of the work at the Tronoh mines for June:

Tributaries got out 97 piculs valued at \$4,000. From the mine, 3,503 piculs valued at \$156,000 were obtained.

The estimated profit is: Tributaries, \$4,475 minus \$5,000, giving a total of \$66,685.

The karang created from the shaft amounted to 18,545 cubic yards, and from the open cast all. During the first six months of 1910, entitled an Ordinance No. 5 of 1910, entitled an Order to regulate the Law relating to Gold Mines.

The contents are as follows:—Mr. George team, 10/-; R. G. A. 10/-; The Mapples, 9/-; Duff, 1/-; F. H. 1/-; B. 1/-.

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None of the teams succeeded in carrying three piculs.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

A sum of four hundred and twenty dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Departments, B.—Hospitals and Asylums; Personal Emoluments, Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital, fees to lady doctor for supervision of midwives in cases of necessity.

TRAINING NULLABES.

A sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, drainage, training nullabes.

FISH BREEDING FOND.

A sum of two thousand five hundred and three dollars and eleven cents in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, fish breeding, pond construction.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

A sum of five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty-seven cents in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, C.—District Officer, personal emoluments, local allowances to Paused Cadet acting as assistant district officer.

FOLIAGE.

A sum of two thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, other charges, for the following two items:

Rest of stations, \$1,128.61
Secret service, \$1,000.00

Total, \$1,628.61

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUNDS.

A sum of four hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Recurrent, miscellaneous, maintenance of public recreation grounds.

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS.

A sum of two hundred and seventy dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Department, personal emoluments, for the following two items:

Temporary Tracer, \$2.00
Da—New Territories Allowance, \$0

Total, \$2.00

MERCANTILE MARINE-OFFICE.

A sum of nine hundred and twenty-two dollars (\$922) in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, B.—Mercantile Marine Office, Personal Emoluments, for the following two items:

Clerk, \$572
Clerk, overtime allowance, \$350

Total, \$922

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

A sum of four hundred and seventy dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Department, other charges, surveyor instruments.

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY.

A sum of one thousand two hundred and ten dollars and sixty-three cents in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, A.—Supreme Court, other charges, for the following two items:

Library, \$1,156.63
Newspapers, \$4.00

Total, \$1,160.63

SURVEYING INSTRUMENT.

A sum of four hundred and seventy dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Department, other charges, surveyor instruments.

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION.

The first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Law of Copyright, was passed on the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The object of the Bill is to amend the law of copyright in this Colony. A local register is provided for books and dramatic pieces first published in this Colony. The owner of the copyright of any book first published in this Colony as the law is at present has to register under the Copyright Act 1842 at Stationers Hall, before he can enforce his rights against infringers. Under this Ordinance he may register either locally in the Copyright Register or at Stationers Hall. The provisions of the Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act 1883 and 1888 which are extended to this Colony prevent unjust use being made of earlier enactments and give the Court a discretion as to the amount of penalties and as to the costs to be awarded in proceedings for penalties for infringement.

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION.

The first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1909, and to make special provision for the Resumption of Crown Lands of small value for public purposes was passed on the motion of the Attorney General seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The object of this Bill is to simplify the machinery provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1909, in the case of land resumed for public purposes which is under the value of \$300. A power of entry before resumption is given in the case of all lands resumed under this and the Principal Ordinance and provision is made for the payment of compensation in case of an absent owner.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897, by constituting the Registrar General the legal guardian of a girl in cases where the girl has been parted with by her parent for the purpose of adoption or for money.

HIGHWAYS.

The Attorney-General moved, the Colonial Secretary seconded, the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the stopping, opening, diversion, turning or alteration in levels of Highways.

Carried. This Ordinance has been found necessary in view of the laying out of Crown lands, the formation of new streets and the diversion of existing streets in various parts of the Colony and is based in a measure on the Imperial Highway Act of 1855.

LIQUORS ORDINANCE.

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909, was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney General seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

This Bill affects amendment in the Liquors Ordinance, 1909, so as to give a similar rebate in the case of the Royal Naval Hospital and the Engineers' Mess in His Majesty's Dockyard, as is granted to the Military Messes of the Colony.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC PERFORMANCES REGULATION.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Theatres and Public Performances Regulation Ordinance 1909.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was read a first time. This Bill is directed to placing cinematograph displays under the censorship of the Registrar General. The precaution is now deemed desirable.

SUPPLY BILL.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Three Hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and thirty-three Dollars and thirty-two cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1909, passed through the second and third readings.

TRANSPORTATION.

The second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Transportaion Ordinance, 1909, was not proceeded with.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday, the 20th.

NEW TERRITORIES.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

14th inst.

The reports of the district officers on the New Territories for 1909 were laid on the Legislative Council table this afternoon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross writes on the northern district. He states:

14th inst.

Certain changes were made during the year in the administration of the district.

Formerly, the district was administered by a Police Magistrate who was also an Assistant Superintendent of Police and by an Assistant Land Officer. The Magistrate had no power to hear land cases and the Assistant Land Officer had no power to sit as Magistrate. The collection of rent was supervised by the Police Magistrate.

In 1907 the offices of Police Magistrate, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Collector were amalgamated under the title of District Officer. Mr. B. C. Ross writes on the northern district. He states:

14th inst.

H.E. Yuan Rebuffed.**ILLEGALITY OF OPIUM TAX.**

WAIWUPE'S UNDERTAKING TO MR. MAX MULLER.

We understand that His Excellency, the Governor, is in receipt of a telegraphic despatch from H. B. D. M., Chargé d'Affaires at Peking. The despatch is to apply to one addressed to him by Sir Henry May. Mr. Max Muller, informs the local Government that he has made further representations to the Waiwupu on the subject in compliance with the request from the Hongkong Government. The Waiwupu admit that the course adopted by the Acting Governor-General of the Liang-Kwang-is illegal. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has undertaken to Great Britain's representative in Peking to telegraph to Viceroy Yuan at Canton to that effect.

It remains to be seen now whether His Excellency Yuan will still persist in running his head against a brick wall.

Since the news of the Peking admission became known in Hongkong, inquiries have once again arisen for opium. The market has been stagnant for the past fortnight. Even this morning Chinese dealers looked askance at Patas at \$1.85 per cwt, but this afternoon sales of both Patas and Binaces have taken place at \$1.75 and \$1.50, respectively. We learn that contracts have been closed for 200 chests of both kinds.

CHINESE PROMISSORY NOTES.**INTERESTING JUDGMENT BY THE FULL COURT.**

The following interesting joint decision was delivered by the Full Court this morning:—

During the hearing of this case a question arose as to whether certain Chinese documents were promissory notes or not. In view of the importance of this question and the frequency with which it arises I directed that it should be argued before the Full Court on a special point of law, in order to have a final and authoritative decision on the question. What the consequence of the decision which we are about to give will be is a matter which does not concern this Court; it must be discussed hereafter. We were referred to a decision of Mr. Justice Smith given in Summary Jurisdiction, some years ago, in which he dwelt on the importance of the presence or absence of the Chinese words "Pat Ng." We have given the judgment due consideration, but are of opinion that it still leaves the question open for discussion. The borrowing and lending of money is an operation which is based on contract and sets up a contractual relationship governed by the ordinary principles of contract. It works ultimately into a variety of forms, one of which is called a promissory note, with which alone we have to deal; and if it takes the form of a promissory note, certain consequences laid down in the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, attach to it. With these consequences we have nothing to do; we have only to inquire whether certain documents made between Chinamen of which the ones before us are typical come within this category of money-lending contracts. The definition of a promissory note given is s. 8 of the Act, that is, it is an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certal in money, to, or to the order of, a specified person or bearer. The language, of course, fits the form in which promissory notes are usually made and given in England in a society; and the question is whether it fits on to the form which Chinamen use among themselves in this Colony. There is nothing to compel Chinamen to adopt our form if they prefer another; we have only to take the language they use, and see if it comes within the definition. This definition, though highly analytical, is not complicated; it expresses a simple rule of thumb, which is quite capable of application to the form used by Eastern lenders and borrowers. This is only one term which may give rise to any difficulty—the "maker," that is, the maker of the promissory-note. But there is no provision which requires a promissory note to be holograph, and I take it to refer to the maker of the promise to pay—that is, the person who signs, and not the actual writer of the note. The language used in this note is as follows:—"I have hereby borrowed from Mr. Chung Shyu Koo, the principal of \$2,000, in Hongkong current banknotes. Interest will be calculated at the rate of \$1.50 per \$100 per month. It is clearly stated that it will be optional (for the money-lender) to demand return of (the money) at any time. Least oral words should be verifiable this writing is made as proof. No words to the contrary will be allowed. This loan for which two bear-wing notes are separately given amounts to \$6,000 in all. Kwong Sui, 30th year, 10th moon, 15th day (2/1/00). The maker of borrowing note Tsoin Kwai, True handwriting." It was argued that there is not here an unconditional promise to pay, only a statement that the lender may demand return, and therefore, non tant, the borrower agrees to pay on demand. On the other side it was argued that this engagement followed inevitably from the words actually used, and was therefore implied. Now at bottom, although all English contracts do not pay such marked attention to the point as those drawn abroad contracts such as we are dealing with at present; there is a promise to give, and a promise to accept; a promise to lend, and a promise to accept the loan. And here it is contended, on the face of the words, there is only a unilateral promise or statement that the lender may demand return, none that payment shall follow the demand. We are clearly of opinion that if a document is made in this form, and signed by the borrower, so that he adopts the language of it and it is language appropriate for a borrower to use, he must be taken to mean that the demand for return of the money will be met by repayment. The lender engages not to seek repayment until demand, the borrower himself putting this covenant, as it were into the lender's mouth, engages to meet the demand when made. Otherwise, words would have no meaning. But if the language of the note were such as would be used by a lender, and it was merely assented to by the borrower, by signing, there is no reason why such a document should not be a promissory note (and I believe it is sometimes done by Chinese); that would be no suggestion that he had adopted the right to demand would be the lender's language, unilateral, and it would require some words of acceptance; some definite promise to repay on demand, to bring it within the definition. We therefore think that these documents are promissory notes.

"REVOLUTION," a new newspaper, has commenced publication in Canton. Under its direction of "Joum Guipu" (it is printed every Tuesday and Friday), it is bilingual, French and Vietnamese. The headquarters of the new paper will be in the office of "L'Amour Roi," belonging to the Assembly for Canton.

ALLEGED ARSON.**INQUIRY AT THE MAGISTRACY.**

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this afternoon, an inquiry was held into the circumstances surrounding an outbreak of fire which took place at No. 19, Shanghai Street, Yau-mati, on the 1st June last. Mr. R. F. C. Nasier, of Messrs. Stokes and Master, appeared for the China Fire and Marine Insurance Companies; and Inspector Macdonald watched the proceedings on behalf of the Police. Representative of the Insurance Companies were also present in the Court-room.

Hau Sung was the first witness called and said that at present he resided at No. 225, Temple Street, Yau-mati. Before giving his evidence, the witness was warned by Mr. Worthing that suspicion had arisen that the fire was the result of a conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies. If witness was concerned in the conspiracy he was not obliged to answer any questions that might be put to him. Witness signified his desire to answer the questions.

His Worship.—On the morning of the 1st June, you were at 39, Shanghai Street?—Yes.

Were you on the ground floor?—Yes.

Who occupied the ground floor?—The Tung Fuk firm.

Who is the master of the Tung Fuk?—There are several masters.

Do you know their names?—I can't give you all, I know one.

What's it?—Li Sau.

Any other name?—It doesn't concern me. The accountant will tell you.

Have you any share in the Tung Fuk?—No.

Besides the Tung Fuk, who occupies the ground floor?—The Wing Loong.

Whom does the Wing Loong pay the rent to?—To the Tung Fuk.

Who is the master of the Wing Loong?—I am.

Has anybody else any share in the Wing Loong?—Tung Sing Kat.

Anybody else?—Chan Nam-Lai.

When did the fire occur?—On the night of the 4th day of the 5th moon.

What time?—Two o'clock in the morning.

Who were on the ground floor?—A few folks.

Were you on the ground floor?—Yes.

Can you give the names of the folks?—Yes.

At this point, witness gave the names of two folks.

Are the folks here?—Yes, one of them.

Where's the other?—He went to the country a few days after the fire.

On the night of the fire, how many persons were there altogether on the ground floor?—Five, including myself.

What were you doing when the fire occurred?—I woke up the folks.

What time?—A little after two.

You woke up the folks?—Yes, I told them to get water and put out the fire.

Did you get water?—Yes. When the water was poured over the fire the fire could not be put out and a case got destroyed.

Where did the fire occur?—In the kitchen.

What happened?—All the folks ran away and I followed them.

Did you carry away anything with you?—Only a few books.

Where did you take the books from?—They were lying on the top of the counter.

What trade does the Wing Loong do?—Oil, sugar, siu-wan and miscellaneous goods.

What was the value of the goods on the night of the fire?—About \$1,000.

When did you start business with the Wing Loong?—A few years ago.

When did you open your shop at 39, Shanghai Street?—This year.

Sure?—Yes.

What date?—At the end of the first moon, about March.

How much was your business leased for?—\$1,000.

For the stock?—Yes, and a few hundred dollars for some furniture.

How much?—\$100.

With what company did you lease?—Atlas.

Mr. Master.—Where were you carrying on business before you came to 39, Shanghai Street?—At Taipa and Chio Wan.

Anywhere else?—Under the name of the Wing Loong shop. Only these two places.

Anywhere else under a different name?—No.

Any other trade?—Under the firm name of Sing Hop.

In answer to further questions, witness gave the names of other grocer's shops with which he was connected.

What part of the shop did you rent?—Only one side of the ground floor.

Whom from?—From the Tung Fuk.

Did you pay the rent to the Tung Fuk?—Yes.

Did you ever show that?—Yes.

Did you ever earn any more of 39, Shanghai Street?—No.

Have you any connection with the Tung Fuk?—No.

Did you assist their business in any way?—No.

Whom did you know as the master of the Tung Fuk?—I only knew Li Sau.

Did you know Au Nam?—Yes, he was the accountant of the Tung Fuk.

Li Sau came very often to the shop?—Very seldom.

How many folks were engaged by the Tung Fuk?—Four.

Is Au Nam any relation of yours?—No.

Where's Au Nam?—Somebody says Au Nam is dead.

Did somebody say when Au Nam died?—At the end of the 4th moon, in his country.

Did he die at Kowloon, Yau-mati?—No, at Canton.

Did you ever assist in writing up their books?—No, they had their own folks.

How is the ground floor divided?—I pay \$1 while the Tung Fuk pay \$5 only.

That's very interesting but how's it divided?

—Each of us has one side of the shop.

On the 10th June the shop was full?—Yes.

Did you remove any of the goods before the fire?—No.

Who was living on the first floor on the 10th?—There were persons living on the first floor whom I don't know.

Did you ever represent yourself as the master of the Tung Fuk?—No.

His Worship.—Have you ever said you were the master of the Tung Fuk?—No.

What time did you go to bed on the night of the 10th?—A little after nine.

You went to sleep?—Yes.

Where did you sleep?—At the back of the shop.

Was there anything unusual that night?—No.

Do you ever burn bean cards?—Yes.

How?—Over red-hot coals on poles.

Somebody has to watch it all the time?—Yes.

His Worship.—Who watches the bean cards when roasted?—A folk.

When does he start?—At 6 o'clock. Some times early, sometimes late.

On that particular night?—A little after eight.

When did he stop watching?—I don't know that. I was sleeping.

What was his duty?—To watch for a certain amount of time. If too much of the bean card was dry he had to catch a little water.

Was dry day to be had to catch a little water?—

What was his duty?—To catch a little water.

Was dry day to be had to catch a little water?—

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What was his duty?—To catch a little water.

Was dry day to be had to catch a little water?—

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HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The medical and sanitary reports for the year 1909 were laid before the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon. The covering report of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Head of the Sanitary Department, reads:—

1. Mr. E. C. Hutchinson acted as Head of the Sanitary Department until June 30th, when I was appointed to act as Head of the Sanitary Department. This appointment was confirmed on October 10th, 1909.

Dr. W. W. Pearce continued to act as Medical Officer of Health until Dr. Francis Clark's return on March 4th. Dr. Pearce thereupon relieved Dr. Macfarlane as Assistant Medical Officer of Health in Kowloon, the latter going home on leave.

Owing to the death of Dr. W. Hunter it was decided to appoint Dr. Macfarlane to succeed him as Government Bacteriologist. He will therefore not return to this Department. The Government, acting on the advice of the Board, decided not to replace Dr. Macfarlane, the former Second Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and at the same time the number of Sanitary Inspectors was reduced from 28 to 24, as it was considered that the work of the special Plague Staff might now be undertaken by the District Inspectors, in addition to their other duties.

The year has been singularly free from epidemic disease except that the number of cases of enteric fever was above the average. Further details on this subject appear in the joint report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health:

"The incidence of malaria in the Colony shows a reduction as compared with recent years. During the year various works have been carried out in rural districts and especially in the village of Shau Ki Wan with a view to reducing the number of breeding places for the mosquito; while the byelaws dealing with the prevention of mosquito breeding have been amended by the Board, so as to make it possible to deal more effectively with their breeding places.

4. The Public Health law was amended during the year so as to give fuller powers for dealing with cemeteries especially in reference to the disinterment of unclaimed bodies after a lapse of years. Certain dues in regard to the registration of births and deaths, the control of vaccinations, and the letting of market stalls were transferred from the Registrar General to the Head of the Sanitary Department. The byelaws dealing with cemeteries, depots for animals, markets and slaughter-houses were amended by the Board; and a new handbook of the Public Health laws, regulations and byelaws was compiled.

5. The total number of permits issued to remove bodies out of the Colony in 1909 was 53. The total number of bodies exhumed under exhumation permits issued by this Department was 129. Of these 108 were removed from the Colony and re-buried within the Colony.

6. The report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon deals in full with markets, slaughter-houses and cattle depots, also with cattle disease. It shows an increase in the revenue derived from slaughter-houses of \$5,656.00 and of \$1,561.00 from the markets. The number of animals slaughtered is roughly the same as in 1908.

7. The total revenue collected during the year including that derived from undertakers' licences, and market stalls collected by the Registrar General during the first six months of the year amounted in all to \$203,970.76. The estimated revenue for the year amounted in all to \$266,780.00. The total expenditure during the year was \$352,816.64 compared with \$370,756.14 in 1908. The estimated expenditure in 1909 was \$4,888.00.

The sum of \$160 of this amount although collected during 1909 was not paid into the Treasury until the early days in 1910 and these figures do not therefore correspond with the Treasury returns of revenue, but show the exact particulars of the fees collected."

THE EXTENSION OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

A PLEA FOR "DIRECT TRADE."

The party of Japanese business-men has just returned, after spending two months on a tour of inspection through China. Several Japanese journals are publishing interviews with the tourists and are writing about the principal results of their mission. Denying with this subject the *Mai-dai-chi* *Demp*, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, remarks that as the mission was composed of first-class business-men of undoubted ability and keen penetration, there can be little question that the Japanese greatly benefited them, and that it will have the result of encouraging the trade between Japan and China directly or indirectly. The development of trade with China in what is aimed at by all countries, and Japan is one of the most enthusiastic. For example, the East Asia Industrial Syndicate, inaugurated last year, in which many of the business-men of the mission are interested, has been promoted with the avowed object of extending the market of Japanese goods in China, while a Commission, recently appointed, with a view to investigating the productive resources of the country, is required, among other things, to report on the best method of encouraging foreign trade. The results of its observations of Japanese business-men in China will no doubt be placed at the disposal of the Commission, as well as the general public.

One of the Japanese has stated, in an interview, continues the *Japan Chronicle*, that the present commercial position of Japan in China had mainly been the result of what might be termed "direct trade." The *Mitsui* *Husaka* *Kaisha*, which extensively carries on business in China, had, for instance, won its present position by the same method. Despite the fact that European and American firms in China transact business through the medium of compradores, the *Mitsui* *Bussan* abolished the system long ago, by training a staff of young men who thoroughly understand Chinese ways and customs and are well versed in their language; commenced direct trade. The result has been most satisfactory. Salesmen are sent to the interior, and Japanese goods are finding a market in remote places where European articles are unable to penetrate. This must be considered as one of the results of direct trade, and Japan's trade in China is based on this foundation. It is advisable that Japanese merchants and manufacturers should follow this example and endeavour to secure the extension of the market of Japanese goods in the Middle Kingdom. They must not forget the fact that they have to contend with formidable and enterprising rivals in China, and when it is considered by whom and with whose money most of the railways over which the Japanese business-men travelled have been built, the difficult nature of Japanese enterprise in China may be realised.

Trade and industry are in such a bad way in Tientsin and the colony is in such a backward state, that a petition to the French Parliament to mend matters is in circulation for signature. The petition, pray for an inquiry into the present state of the colony with a view to devising means for restoring prosperity and removing grievances.

THE SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

TERMINALLY NEAR RUIN.

The report of Dr. J. W. Hawley, medical officer, Kowloon-Canton Railway, for last year is as follows:—

Mr. Naidu has been stationed at North Face Camp, Beacon Hill Tunnel, throughout the year. Dr. Chan Tsan Kun was Assistant Medical Officer at Tsapkin until the 5th April, when he was transferred to the Barterolok Lai-hui-ko Hongkong and his place was taken by Mr. Lam Yun Lin who remained until the end of June when the post was abolished.

Mr. Kelly has superintended the sanitary work in the Camps along the line.

At each of the three dispensaries, Kowloon Chai, Shatin and Tap-kau, a Chinese doctor has been on duty, day and night, and—from each dispensary—an "adjudicator" has made a daily round of office quarters on his section, issuing quinine, etc., to those in need and bringing in, or reporting cases requiring medical attendance.

Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a hulking lot, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness.

Coolie lines and all drains were regularly cleaned with disinfectant fluids throughout the year.

Camps are all supplied with sanitary dust bins and refuse has been burnt daily.

Ponds of water which afforded harbour for mosquitoes and which for one reason or another could not be drained, have been regularly treated with kerosene oil.

The general health of the Railway employees has shown a steady improvement; there was a decrease in the number of entries from malarial fever and dysentery, in spite of the fact that a much greater proportion of the sick men came forward for Waterloo treatment than formerly.

There was an increase under the heading of "Injuries" but the cases were for the most part slight—very few being serious enough to necessitate hospital treatment.

Beri-beri still causes a fair amount of sickness and several deaths have occurred from this cause,—some with remarkable rapidity.

In November four coolies died at Kowloon Chai in four successive days, three of the deaths taking place in the same room.

The coolies had apparently been in fairly good health, at any rate they had been working as usual when they suddenly developed symptoms of acute Beri-beri and died shortly afterwards. Post mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis. The building in which these deaths occurred was promptly disinfected and closed, since when there have been no more deaths from Beri-beri at Kowloon Chai.

The Camps at No. 5 Tunnel, Tai Po, have shown distinct improvement since drainage and other prophylactic measures, which were made possible by the appointment of an extra Assistant Medical Officer at the end of last year, could be carried out with some degree of thoroughness.

Until the headings of Beacon Hill Tunnel met, allowing a free current of air through, there was considerable trouble caused by the irritation vapours given off from the gelatine used in blasting purposes. The vapours given off from a well and thoroughly detonated charge do not appear to do much damage but if to any reason part of the gel line is lit, it has been found to blow up before detonation takes place, the fume, given off from the slowly burning part of the charge, is exceedingly dangerous causing suffocation very quickly and death is liable to result owing to fixed carbon compounds being formed in the blood, thus destroying its oxygen-carrying property.

On June 10th, a gang of coolies had come through dense fumes on their way out of the Tunnel at Shatin. They all complained of feeling sick and dizzy and three of them died very shortly afterwards. The rest had completely recovered by the following morning.

The total number of cases seen at the three dispensaries was 2,192 against 2,064 in 1908 and 3,617 in 1907.

FOR CHINESE ACCOUNT;

whilst the remaining 30 per cent was for the account of foreigners. Of the Chinese about 60 per cent defaulted, whilst the foreigners defaulted to the extent of about forty per cent.

It is a sad commentary on the morality of the West as against the East, at least as far as share speculation is concerned—"as though we are now, the brokers and their Chinese clients have reason to mutually trust each other, but the case is entirely different when the Stock Exchange broker comes to deal with people of his own race. Many aforesaid who could not even "spare" on "souleute" owing to lack of the wherewithal with which to

TRY HIS LUCK!

has boldly speculated on his broker's account on the principle of "head I win, tail you lose." It is this class of foreigner who so very nearly succeeded in completely wrecking the June settlement, and the sooner he is precluded from exercising his talents on the Stock Exchange the better for that institution and the large and influential section of the respectable foreign public. It is all the more unfortunate that things should have happened thus, as living among the millions of China it is our imperative duty to set a better example to the Chinese.

About seventy per cent of the amount involved in the June settlement was

NON-CHINESE ACCOUNT;

whilst the remaining 30 per cent was for the account of foreigners. Of the Chinese about 60 per cent defaulted, whilst the foreigners defaulted to the extent of about forty per cent.

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RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH JULY, 1910:—

Library Museum Non-Chinese 105 185 Chinese 170 5,534 Total 575 2,719

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. BERTSCH, U.S. QUARTERMASTER IN CHARGE OF WATER TRANSPORTATION, WHO WAS SENT OVER TO CHINA TO MAKE AN INSPECTION OF THE SHIPS WHICH WERE OFFERED FOR SALVAGE TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR THE PURPOSES OF INTER-ISLAND SERVICE, HAS RETURNED TO MAULIA. HE WILL MAKE A REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION TO THE MATTER TO THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THE SHIPS WILL BE REJECTED HOWEVER AND NO NEW PROPOSALS CALLED FOR.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT OCCURRED AT TOWKEY LEAD TINNERS' OPEN CAST MINES AT MENGLEIBI LAST WEEK. A LARGE QUANTITY OF CARBON FIBRE WAS BURNED. OTHER COALIES WENT TO THE ASSISTANCE IMMEDIATELY AND SUCCEEDED IN DIGGING OUT TWO MEN, BUT THEY WERE BOTH DEAD. THREE MEN ARE STILL BURNED. FIVE WORKERS WERE INJURED. THE FALL IS STATED TO HAVE BEEN DUE TO THE DRY WEATHER WHICH CAUSED THE TOP LAYER OF THE EARTH AND CAUSED A CRACK.

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE *LONDON AND CHINESE EXPRESSES* OF JUNE 17.—WITH A MORE ACTIVE TRADE DEMAND PRICES OF FINE HARD PAID ADVANCED RAPIDLY, UP TO 10s. 7d. BEING PAID FOR AUGUST, SEPTEMBER DELIVERY. AT THIS SHARP ADVANCE SOME REACTION TOOK PLACE, BUT THE UNDER-TONE IS FIRM. FINE HAIR DOING THE SPOT AND NEAR IS NOT QUOTED FOR 20. AUGUST, JULY/AUGUST DELIVERY, SOLELY AT 10s. 2d. AND VALUE, AND AUGUST/SEPTEMBER AT 10s. 3d. AND SOLVERS. SOFT FINED QUOTED 9s. 8d. VALUE. THE RECEIPT AT PAID FOR THIS MONTH ARE 415 TONS, AGAINST 610 TONS LAST YEAR. PLANTATION IS QUOTED AT ABOUT 10s. 9d. 8d. FOR GOOD AVERAGE STEEL.

A NATIVE WAS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT THE MAGISTRACY ON FRIDAY FOR THE ALLEGED ALTERATION OF A FIVE-DOLLAR CHARTERED BANK NOTE SO AS TO MAKE IT REPRESENT 5 CO. THE ALTERATION IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY MEANS OF A WATER-COLOUR TRICK.

THE *TOYO KISEN KAISHA*, A JAPANESE PAPER PUBLISHED IN SEOUL, HAS BEEN PLACED UNDER THE BAN OF SUSPENSION. THIS IS THE RESULT OF THE JOURNAL HAVING PUBLISHED CERTAIN MATTERS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN KOREA, THE PUBLICATION OF WHICH IS NOW PROHIBITED.

THE FIRST TAPPING OF THE RUBBER TREES ON SAPONG ESTATE TOOK PLACE ON THE 11TH JUNE.

THE OPERATION WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL AND THE LATEX FLOWED FREELY AND WELL. THE CEREMONY, WHICH MARKS AN ERA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ADEQUATE CELEBRATIONS. THE RUBBER FACTORY IS COMPLETED EXCEPT FOR A FEW FITTINGS WHICH ARE NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AND THE OUTPUT OF RUBBER WILL BE AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT WITHIN A DAY OR TWO.

WE ARE INFORMED BY MESSRS. CARLOWIS & CO., AGENTS OF THE NAVIGATOR GENERALE ITALIANO, THAT THIS COMPANY HAS AGREED TO DO SERVICE ON THE INDIA-CHINA RUN AND THAT FROM THE FIRST INSTANT A NEWLY STARDED ITALIAN COMPANY WAS ENTROSTED WITH THIS LINE UNDER THE STYLE: SOCIETÀ ANONIMA ITALIA-CHINA MARITTIMA. THE STEAMERS *ICELA* AND *CEPPI* WILL CONTINUE PLAVING BETWEEN HONGKONG AND BOMBAY WITH THE USUAL PORTS OF CALL UNDER THE NEW LINE AS BEFORE AND THE SCHEDULE WILL UNDERGO NO MODIFICATIONS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY ARE IN SUCH A BAD WAY IN TIENTSIN AND THE COLONY IS IN SUCH A BACKWARD STATE, THAT A PETITION TO THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT TO MEND MATTERS IS IN CIRCULATION FOR SIGNATURE. THE PETITION, PRAY FOR AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRESENT STATE OF THE COLONY WITH A VIEW TO DEVISING MEANS FOR RESTORING PROSPERITY AND REMOVING GRIEVANCES.

THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 11TH JUNE HAS BEEN DELIVERED IN LONDON.

A NATIVE WAS FINED \$100 ON MONDAY FOR RUNNING A GAMBLING SCHOOL AT SHAW-KI-WAN.

LIEUT. A. WILLIAMS OF THE A.S.C. HONGKONG ARRIVED AT TENSON ON THE 23RD MAY AND VISITED SAPONG AND MELATAP ESTATES.

A PRIVATE BELONGING TO THE 11TH REGIMENT WAS SOLD AT MAGISTRACY ON WEDNESDAY MORNING FOR \$100; IT WAS FINED \$100 FOR THROWING STONES AT A NATIVE.

MRS. ANDREW FORBES OF MESSRS. BRAILLY & CO. HAS JOINED THE BOARD OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A NATIVE WAS AWARDED SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR AND SIX HOURS' STOCKS AT THE MAGISTRACY LAST SATURDAY FOR RETURNING FROM BATHSHAM.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE RIGHT TO POST-NOTES AND ADVERTISEMENT BOARDS AT THE VARIOUS STATIONS ON THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

A CRIMINAL WAS SENTENCED TO SIX WEEKS' HARD LABOUR AT THE MAGISTRACY LAST SATURDAY FOR COMMITTING BURGLARY IN THE HOUSE AT SHAW-KI-WAN.

THE CHINESE ARE IMMENSELY INTERESTED IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT. THEY BELIEVE THAT IT DOES NOT MENTION KOREA, BUT STRONGLY SUSPECT IT IS RATIFIED IN 1907 BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THREE MEN WERE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT THE MAGISTRACY LAST SATURDAY FOR CUTTING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT TO CAUSE GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM.

THE R. N. B. HERALD UNDERSTANDS THAT THE PETROLEUM SYNDICATE IS GOING TO START OPERATIONS THIS MONTH IN THE VICINITY OF MEMPULKUL.

OWING TO THE BREAKDOWN OF THE ICE MACHINERY THERE WAS QUITE AN ICE FAIRMADE IN KUALA LUMPUR THE OTHER DAY. AS MUCH AS 8 CENTS WAS PAID FOR A LB.

TWO MEN WERE AWARDED SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR AND FOUR HOURS' STOCKS AT THE MAGISTRACY FOR RETURNING FROM BATHSHAM.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., HELD ON 6TH JUNE, AS AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. FOR THE LAST HALF-YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 WAS DECLARED.

THE UNITED STATES ARE STRONGLY PRESSING THEIR PROPOSAL TO HOLD THE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE, FOR CONVENTIONALISING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SHANGHAI OPINION COMMISSION; THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ARE BY NO MEANS IN FAVOUR OF THE PROPOSAL. THE PIONEER HOPES THE INDIA OFFICE MAY BE ABLE TO INFLUENCE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGAINST AGREEING TO THE PROPOSAL.

THE 5TH EDITION OF THE NEW STREET INDEX, BY ARTHUR CHAPMAN, GOVERNMENT ASSESSOR, REVISED AND CORRECTED UP TO DATE OF ISSUE, WILL BE READY EARLY IN SEPTEMBER. THE STREET INDEX IS INVALUABLE TO SOLICITORS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, ESTATE AGENTS, PROPERTY BROKERS, AND ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN LAND AND HOUSE PROPERTY IN THE COLONY. COPIES SHOULD BE ORDERED AT ONCE AS THE EDITION IS LIMITED.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO. LTD. INFORMS US THAT THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF THE COMPANY'S THREE MINES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 25 AMOUNTED TO 27,107.49 TONS, AND THE SALES DURING THE PERIOD TO 22,587.16 TONS.

THE CEYLON OBSERVER LEARNS BY THE HOME MAIL OF MAY 27, THAT THE BUSTS OF EX-GOVERNORS Sir WEST RIDGEWAY AND SIR HENRY BLAKE, BEING PREPARED FOR THE CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS BY THE WELL-KNOWN SCULPTOR MR. GEORGE WADE, HAD BEEN FINISHED AND WERE ON THEIR WAY TO LONDON FROM ITALY WHERE MR. WADE HAS HAD THEM CUT.

THE UNITED STATES ARE STRONGLY

Kuala Lumpur, July 4.
 VALLAMBROSA—55,000 lbs.
 GLENNSIDE—1,567 lbs.
 ANGLO MALAYA—4,783 lbs.
 PATALING—27,448 lbs.
 LONDON ASIATIC—12,200 lbs.
 GOLDEN HOPE—2,016 lbs.
 SELASA—5,586 lbs.
 BIKAM—1,466 lbs.
 RIBU—4,994 lbs.

Agents Whitall and Co.
 SHERMAN—34,081 lbs; compared with
 17,779 lbs; total for six months 175,779 lbs;
 against 104,600 lbs.
 SUNGK CHIOH—4,000 lbs; compared with
 427 lbs; total for six months 21,383 lbs; against
 2,123 lbs.
 SUNGK SALAK—2,022 lbs; total six months
 11,341 lbs.

UNITED SINGAPORE—490 lbs in excess of
 the output for May.

Kuala Lumpur, July 6th.

F. M. S.—26,670 lbs.
 KUALA LUMPUR—45,200 lbs; total for year
 405,520 lbs; against 106,160 lbs.

SEKEMAN—34,081 lbs; total six months
 175,779 lbs; against 104,600 lbs.

Agents Eavit & Co.
 PAJAM—3,000 lbs.

AYER PARAS—500 lbs; total to end June
 900 lbs.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
 London—Bank T.T. 1/0/4
 Do. demand 1/0/16
 Do. 4 months sight 1/0/16
 France—Bank T.T. 1/0/4
 America—Bank T.T. 1/0/4
 Germany—Bank T.T. 1/0/4
 India T.T. 1/0/4
 Do. demand 1/0/4
 Shanghai—Bank T.T. 1/0/4
 Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 1/0/4
 Japan—Bank T.T. 1/0/4
 Java—Bank T.T. 1/0/4
 Buying.
 4 months' sight L.C. 1/0/4
 6 months' sight L.C. 1/0/4
 30 days' sight San Fco & New York 1/0/4
 4 months' sight do. 1/0/4
 30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/0/4
 6 months' sight France 1/0/4
 6 months' sight 1/0/4
 4 months' sight Germany 1/0/4
 Bar Silver 1/0/4
 Bank of England rate 1/0/4
 Switze 1/0/40

RUBBER MARKET.

Hongkong, 15th July.
 The review of the Rubber Share Market for
 the week presents rather more interesting fea-

tures than for some time past. Opening quiet
 on Monday, the market was practically lifeless
 for the early part of the week, then it began
 to fluctuate and the swing of the pendulum
 pointed a point or two both ways alternately.

The tendency, which had made itself felt
 last week, for inquiries for Singapore stock,
 received a sudden check when approximately
 two million dollars (Strata) had to be provided
 for the underwriting of two new flotation in
 the South. Both these were fully subscribed
 for—the Polau Bolang Rubber and Produce
 Co. Ltd., alone calling for an allotment capital
 of £1,000,000 million dollars. It is rumoured
 locally that the subscription for shares was
 confined mainly to circles having official
 connections of the agricultural potentialities
 of the Federated Malay States.

Towards the close our market showed a de-
 cidedly improving tendency, buoyed up, no
 doubt, by a more or less general inquiry for the
 best known stocks from London.

Fins Hard Para has kept steady throughout
 the week, and is quoted to-day at 1/0/4 per lb.

Anglo Malaya have weakened to 1/0/3 1/0/4 at
 which price they have small inquiries.

Alligars after sales at 1/0/4 and 1/0/4 are in
 demand and can be picked at the latter rate.

Carey Sardangs are quiet and without business
 to report at 1/0/3 1/0/4 per lb.

Eastern Internationals after sales locally at
 1/0/4 and 1/0/5 prem are now inquired for from
 London at 1/0/4 prem.

Linggis have again changed hands at 60/
 ex div, closing with more inquiries and prob-
 ably a higher rate could be obtained.

London Ventures during the early part of
 the week were quiet and neglected, and at 1/0/
 as 1/0/4 had been accepted, but towards the
 close have improved to 1/0/4 at which price sales
 have been affected with further inquiries.

Martindales have not fluctuated and have
 probable sellers at 1/0/4.

Ledbury's come slightly easier at 1/0/4.

London Asiatiles have sellers from London
 at 1/0/4.

Tangkangs continue quiet and unchanged at
 1/0/4 prem.

United Sardangs show an improvement
 on last week's quotation and are reported
 sold to London at 1/0/4 and 1/0/5.

United Sumatras are steady at 1/0/4.

Sumatra Paras have been sold at 1/0/4 and
 1/0/5, closing with sellers from London on the
 T.T. rate.

Bulgowers are quiet at 1/0/4 without business
 to report.

Giangkak Sardangs have been sold at 1/0/4
 closing easier.

Ayer Paras are quiet at 1/0/4.

Pijamas come lower from Singapore at 1/0/4
 but there are buyers at the price.

Glenaslys have weakened and sales have
 been effected locally at 1/0/4.

Indragris keep fairly steady at 1/0/4 without
 business to report.

Poghs are weak and on offer at 1/0/4.

Sandycrofts have also weakened to 1/0/4 without
 out tampering buyers.

Singapore and Johores are quiet at 1/0/4.

United Singapores are weak and offering at
 1/0/4 without inducing buyers.

Ayer Kutungs continue quiet and out of
 favour at 1/0/4.

Fantals are obtainable at 1/0/4.

Epiphantes can probably be sold at 1/0/4.

Anglo Goloks are on offering at the un-
 changed rate of 1/0/4.

New Sarawaks are in request 1/0/4 locally,
 but shares are scarce at this price.

Exchange.—The Banks closing T/T quota-
 tions are as follows—

On London 1/0/4

In Singapore 1/0/4

In Shanghai 742

ELIS AND ELLIS.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPY DOCKS.

Haiyang at. Kowloos Dock.

Gloria " "

Seris Badjer " "

Houkuo " "

Manpol " "

TAIKOO DOCKS.

Shan at Quarry Bay Docks

Wardenship " "

Chad " "

Champanhuan " "

Champanh

Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S**E**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKYA Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

or

**GENUINE AGE
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.**

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE number of Chinese living at the Peak and Stonecutters' Island is estimated at 17,000.

THE Imperial Russian Consul advises that the fog siren at Skypoint light-house has been restored from the 2nd June, 1910.

A NATIVE was fined \$100 at the Magistracy this morning for being in possession of quantity of opium on board a Macao steamer.

THE Waiwupu proposes to examine into the merits of the Chinese Consuls abroad and to remove or retain them as may be advisable.

IT is notified that the English Mission Church, Kowloon, is dissolved—from the list of places—of worship licensed for the solemnization of marriages.

DR. L. P. Marques, the popular medico, is back from his trip to Mexico. He gives a glowing account of the future prospects of South America.

THE correct designation of the church of the Church Missionary Society, situated at Yaumati, on Kowloon Island Lot No. 103, is All Saints' Church, Yaumati.

An aged shopkeeper was awarded four months' hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for infringing a certain trade-mark of the Oriental Tobacco Company.

THE total amount of fees received from the Civil Hospital and its annexes (excluding Victoria Hospital) last year was \$14,366.60 as compared with \$16,170.30.

H.E. WU TING-PANG, ex Minister to the United States, has presented a memorial to the Throne advocating a change in Chinese costume and the cutting off of the queue.

TEN Chinese appeared at the Magistracy this morning for gambling at No. 74, Temple Street, Yau-mati. The two keepers were each fined \$50, one man was fined \$5, and the rest \$3 each.

THE master of the ss. *Sands* reports that on the 10th inst. he passed some wreckage, in Latitude 32° 32' N., Longitude 106° 25' E., apparently an overturned junk or lighter, about 25 feet in length and 3 feet above water.

MR. C. N. M. Beckwith, Assistant Harbour Master, has been permitted by the Admiralty to retire from the active list of H. M. Navy on pension and to assume the rank of Commander from the 4th June, 1910.

HYGIENE is taught systematically in all the schools in the Colony and special attention is paid to the teaching of the methods of conveyance of the infection of malaria by the mosquito and the manner in which the mosquito breeds.

THE Chinese masters and pupils at Queen's College have subscribed the sum of \$10,160 towards a fund which is being raised with the object of purchasing rice and selling it at a very low price to the poor people of Canton and neighbourhood.

A MAN was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning with snatching a gold rattan bangle and a jadestone bangle from the wrist of a five-year-old child outside the Government Civil Hospital. The case was remanded.

A CHINESE telegram says—that the Navy Department has telegraphed to the Ministers accredited abroad, instructing them to study the regulation of naval navigation in territorial waters and high seas in those countries, and to submit a report to the Department on the subject.

MR. J. R. M. Smith, chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left for England, via Canada, by the *Empress of India* to-day. Mrs. Smith accompanies her husband home. Mr. Smith was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Waylong Junior Mess on Tuesday last.

JAMES Perkins, a wealthy white planter, was, on June 12, discovered in a nude condition chained to a stake in a clearing in a wood near Lake Charles, in Louisiana, U.S.A. A fire had been lit around the victim, who received such injuries from the flames that he died without having revealed the identity of the persons who perpetrated the outrage.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 39 of 1909, entitled an Ordinance to authorise the constitution and maintenance of a harbour of refuge upon and over certain portions of the sea bed and foreshore situated upon the harbour frontage at Taikotsui, Mongkok, and Yaumati, Kowloon, in this Colony.

DURING last year there were 176 patients under treatment in the Lunatic Asylum. Seven Government servants were admitted and of these, four were treated for alcoholism, one was under observation and three were certified to be insane (2 Indian policemen and 1 Chinese lighthouse-keeper). Eighty-seven cases were brought in by the Police. There were 34 paying patients, (39 in 1908). The deaths numbered 14, nearly 8% of the number under treatment (5% in 1908).

INFORMATION has been received by the Police from the "Ta Ching" Government Bank, Canton, that a considerable number of forged bank notes purporting to be ten-dollar bank notes issued by the Ta Ching Bank are in circulation. As a considerable number of these ten-dollar notes have been found to be in existence in this Colony, all persons are warned against accepting the forged notes. The imitation ten dollar "Ta Ching" notes are a very clever and exact imitation of the genuine notes issued by the "Ta Ching Bank," both as regards the general design, the English lettering and the Chinese characters, and would probably deceive any ordinary person to whom the differences between the genuine and fraudulent notes had not been explained.

Colowan Blockade.**PIRATES' TREACHERY.****PRISONERS AND ARMS CAPTURED.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 16th July, 1910.

From day to day I have chronicled the tragic events; and others, that have been enacted in the island of Colowan and surrounding waters during a memorable week. There was little of note to forward by the mail of Friday morning, since when, however, although no momentous occurrence has transpired during the interval, events of rather more than casual interest to your readers have to be recorded. In the order of importance, though not of chronological narrative, I have to place the arrival of some of the captured pirates. Handcuffed and

UNDER AN ARMED ESCORT

a gang of some eighteen sea rovers—local descendants of men who some centuries ago terrorised the maritime coast of South China, and who have led a life of plunder and depredation—disembarked at the Naval Wharf at Barras at 5.15 p.m. yesterday. I just happened to be in that neighbourhood at the time and was an eye-witness of the disembarkation. The men were a desperate-looking lot and to all appearances hardened to a life of adventure which was sustained by the proceeds of murder and blackmail.

The gang was the object of curiosity by their peaceful trading compatriots on the waterfront. All were manacled and as soon as they stepped ashore from the Government launch which conveyed the prisoners to Macao they were marched up to the Monte Fort, there to be incarcerated in the military prison, where chances of escape are impossible, pending trial.

THE RESCUED BOYS,

who had been held in captivity by the pirates, are also all now in Macao. They were brought over yesterday and, sad to relate, had been unwillingly made to suffer by the charges from the Portuguese troops who proceeded on the effects of the part of their redeemers.

The deliverance has been effected truly enough, but at the price of much blood, such is the irony of fate. All the eight boys are under surgical treatment at the military hospital of San Januario, where they are tended with all care and solicitude by the officers in charge. As their injuries, in most cases, are of a minor character, they are expected to make rapid progress towards recovery.

ANOTHER JUNK SUNK.

I don't remember having seen it stated in any of the reports of the correspondents of the newspapers in Hongkong that a Chinese junk loaded with the stores of war for the beleaguered natives was sunk the other day. This vessel was lying in shallow water in one of the sheltered bays. Report has it that at one of the earlier stages in the first encounter of the first day, some of the pirates used the junk as a point of vantage from which to direct their fire at the commanding officers directing operations from the gunboat *Macao*. The use of smokeless powder did not disclose the position whence the stray bullets missed their targets, but it so happened, that a soldier on shore at Colowan discovered that the junk was no peaceful fishing smack but was a dangerous enemy, on mischief bent. This information was promptly conveyed to First-Lieut. M. Althoogia Pinto Busto, who, thereupon, commanded that the muzzle of his death-dealing weapons on board be turned in the direction of the "war" junk. Order to "open fire" was promptly given and in the next few seconds the boat lay a helpless derelict on the shores of Colowan, with her high stern standing out of the shallow muddy water of the bay. The junk was a valuable prize; as subsequent inspection led to the discovery of a large number of rounds of ammunition.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

Late yesterday afternoon the report was freely discussed of the sinking of a refugee junk by one of the Chinese cruisers watching operations off Colowan. The story is to the effect that one of the gunboats under Commodore Wu, the commander-in-chief of the mosquito flotilla, observed a boat putting off from Colowan. Its intention appeared to be to shape a course clear of the combined naval cordons. While the junk was thus making wing to the maritime limit of the Portuguese, the Chinese commander was contentedly watching her movements. But no sooner did she cross the line than she was haled to stop. This injunction the junk failed to observe and as by this time she was within Chinese territorial waters, the native cruiser sent a shell through her and the junk sank. I have no authority to vouch the accuracy of the report, but as it is circulating with a great deal of persistency I am reporting it only as a rumour.

SUNG FOR PEACE.

At dawn yesterday flags of truce were seen on the eminence of several of the hill-tops on the island. I was told that directly they were observed the commanding officer in charge of the field operations at Colowan sent a flying despatch to His Excellency Governor Marques at Macao, and the reply which he received from his Chief was that he was to comply with instructions.

Later in the day a small body of Portuguese troops started out to ascend the heights in the direction of the White Flag. To their surprise and as leading to suspicion on the part of the Chinese brigands, a mosquito valley was fired by the latter from their commanding position, whereupon the European soldiers retreated. To force a march under circumstances pointing to a desire on the part of the Chinese to surrender but in reality to greet the Portuguese with an unexpected fusillade would have been reckless, especially when every opportunity was being given to allow the Chinese to give up arms and to decide upon unconditional submission as they must inevitably have to do before many days are over.

In conversation with a passenger by the Hongkong steamer last evening I was told that the "White Flag"—at least two of them—were distinctly visible from the deck of the steamer, of course, with the aid of marine glasses.

SOUVENIR HUNTERS

are not wanting. I have seen quite a number of "ball" cartridges that have been captured. It is said by one who has been to the "front" that the Chinese have even been using "Dundee" expanding bullets. These I have not seen myself, but some empty cartridge shells are finding their way in the private collections of those who have a liking for treasuring souvenirs of the kind. The arms that have fallen into the hands of the Portuguese are said to be of the Martini and Mauser patterns, even superior to those in use by the Portuguese troops.

CANNONADING TO BE RESUMED.

I had a conversation with a naval officer yesterday. He made no secret of the fact that, unless the Chinese surrendered by 5 p.m. to-day, a naval contingent will be landed by the gunboat *Poti*, who will co-operate with the land forces and march against the Chinese. The plan is to shell their fortified positions. It is hoped that the demonstration of force alone will convince the Chinese of the futility of hopeless resistance and that they will yield to the inevitable situation without a resort to physical force which may be attended by painfully disastrous consequences.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

The market-place of Colowan is a veritable city of the dead. The abominable emanations from the corpses in a rapidly advancing state of putrefaction render the task of burying the dead a most nauseous affair. A returning *ranchero* (i.e., a steward of the camp mess) from Colowan, who is attached to the Artillery Corps, tells of the difficulty encountered in burying the dead bodies fast enough. The task is rendered doubly more difficult for the men who have to toil under the blazing heat of the sun. This same man is my authority for the statement that men, women and children innumerable have already been buried. The scavenging duties in the main village, now a heap of hopeless ruins, are anything but easy to carry out in the present trying circumstances.

A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

Mr. Luis Nolasco da Silva and Mr. Silveira Meireles, both of the legal profession, have identified themselves prominently in a public subscription which invites money from the citizens for the purchase of little comforts, like tobacco and light refreshments, for the soldiers at Colowan. When I saw the list yesterday already three foolscap pages of paper were fully inscribed with names, which goes to show the tangible appreciation of the Portuguese of the services rendered by their soldier brethren.

DEPARTURE OF THE "DONA AMELIA."

The Portuguese cruiser *Dona Amelia*, which was to have left Hongkong the other day, did not proceed to Macao on Wednesday. We understand that the delay was due to some slight repairs to her boilers.However, at noon today the cruiser cast off her moorings at the men-of-war anchorage and shaped a course westward with destination to Macao. Owing to her greater draught it will not be possible for the *Dona Amelia* to approach too close to the island of Colowan, but her presence in the Macao roadstead will be useful in an emergency. Her larger complement of men will enable a bigger naval contingent to be landed if occasion calls for further reinforcements ashore. There is little likelihood, however, that the *Dona Amelia* will be requisitioned into active service in Macao's "little-war."

DEPARTURE OF THE "DONA AMELIA."

The Portuguese cruiser *Dona Amelia*, which was to have left Hongkong the other day, did not proceed to Macao on Wednesday. We understand that the delay was due to some slight repairs to her boilers.We understand that the *Dona Amelia* was to be some signs of resentment on the part of Europeans (finding expression in the local newspaper) that the Gardens were made free of access to all classes irrespective of cleanliness or decency. At the same time, Hongkong would never dream of shutting its Chinese citizens out from the pleasures to be begotten in a sojourn in its public gardens, for the reason that a few coolies also obtain admission unknown to the keepers of the gate. Better far let one vagrant enjoy himself in the secluded beauty of the spot than that one dozen righteous men should suffer. In this direction we imagine that Hongkong can "show points" to Shanghai, for here, as there, the community is made up for the main part of Chinese, who are our biggest taxpayers and therefore the largest contributors to the

PUBLIC REVENUE.

When it comes to a matter of consideration between the merits or demerits of the respective races who make up the community in such disproportionate numbers, it appears to be foolish to think of shutting out the Chinese from any benefit that the good governance of Great Britain has bestowed upon this or any other Colony. We are all aware that as a race the Chinese are very shy, indeed jealous, of the appearance in public of their woman kind and nothing can be more pleasant than to observe the freedom with which Chinese womenfolk enjoy themselves with immunity from insult or even impudent observation in the beautiful puris of the Basic Gardens.

In other places, as well as only needs to see to know, the pleasure which the Chinese take in bits of beautiful cultivation and the rearing of flowers, in Hooam, for instance, one cannot go to the houses of any Chinese gentleman without being charmed by the house gardens—sometimes, it is true, hidden away amongst most unpromising surroundings—but almost always full of a beauty of itself. There is one suggestion made by our northern contemporary which we would like to quote, and it is this—that if the Chinese up in those regions should desire a public park or gardens of their own there would be little trouble in getting the project set on foot and successfully accomplished. We in Hongkong appear to think differently, for the general opinion is that what is good for one is good for all and what is beneficial to the European resident is equally so to the Chinese who make up the bulk of our population.

PUBLIO BATH-HOUSES.

The free Public Bath-houses erected by the Government at Wan-chai and in Pound Lane, Tai-ping-shan, and also the temporary bath-houses, fitted up in Chinese tenement houses for this purpose, at 91 Second Street and a Shueung Fung Lane, have been in considerable demand by the poor class of Chinese and the following figures show the total number of persons who have used these bath-houses during the year 1909—

Wan-chai 149,747

Pound Lane 210,618

Second Street 76,616

Shueung Fung Lane 21,571

Total 452,670

Separate baths, with an ample supply of hot water, are furnished at each of these bath-houses—that at Wan-chai is for men only, and is largely used by the coal coolies engaged in coaling ships in the harbour, and that at Second Street is also for men and boys only.

The European bath-houses at the Kowloon Disinfecting Station were used 15 times and the Chinese ambulances 144 times, while the ambulances at the compound of Water Police built for men and for women and children, and the Shueung Fung Lane bath-houses for women and children only.

London Rubber Prices.

The MARKET CONTINUES FIRM AND STEADY.

London, July 16.

The Rubber Market keeps firm, and prices are steady.

Fine sheet is quoted at 9/- to 9/6/-, which is considerably better than price ruling in the market.

Para is selling at 9/- to 9/6/-, which is about fraction better than the average price.—China.

Tin.

Cotton Day by Day.

COINING OF COPPER CASH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 13th July, 1910.

The Canton branch of the Imperial Mint has obtained permission from the Tu-ching Pu (Ministry of Finance) to resume minting of copper cash for circulation in Canton.

"CHINA FOR THE CHINESE."

Mr. Joseph Lind has for several years held

the important position of superintendent of the Fa-shan-Sam-hai branch of the Canton

Railway of the Three Provinces.

It is now reported that the railway

Office of this branch line has written to Mr.

Lind informing him that his services will be no longer required and that his connection with the Company will terminate at the end of the Chinese 6th moon. It is also reported that a Chinese engineer, named Tsai Tiu Fook, has been appointed Mr. Lind's successor.

VICEROY INDISPOSED.

H. E. Yuan Shu Hsü is slightly indisposed and has not received any visitors during the past few days.

CHEAP RICE.

The proceeds realised from the sale of cheap rice at the four sheds in the city of Canton on the 11th instant were, as follows:—Eastern shed, \$1,489.50; Western shed, \$2,433.50; Hoam shed, \$1,

NOTES BY THE WAY.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

To those not directly affected by it, the curious manifesto which was issued the other day by Viceroy Yu Ku of Canton may have appealed as containing a somewhat curious type of humour but to those parties who have most cause to feel these periodical eruptions of garrish-quick methods of which the Wangtung authorities seem to be enamoured it must have once again proved an eye-opener and emphasized the fact that it is easier for the Chinese authorities to enter into treaties than to observe the stipulations contained in them. Since the beginning of the world there have been many people who have been guilty of the downright perversion of truth but the true Celestial does it in his own inimitable way. The energetic official who at present presides over the destinies of South China is evidently a past master in the art of making a thing seemingly appear that which it is not. Did not a certain genius say "I've had enough?"

THE COLOWAN AFFAIR.

The outbreak of hostilities between the hordes of pirates infesting the country not very many miles from the Colony and detachments of Portuguese troops at Macao provided local residents with a lively topic of conversation and speculation was rife during the week as to what the final upshot of it all was going to be. I was glad to notice in the columns of the Telegraph that a truce had been declared a day or two ago, if not permanently, in any event for the time being; and that the Portuguese authorities had generally adopted a conciliatory attitude. For my own part, I would not care to see a greater amount of bloodshed than has been absolutely necessary for vital reasons. But what struck me very forcibly on first reading the news of the outrage was the fact that for a long time past almost every journal of any standing has been crowing itself hoarse over the question of what is popularly termed "China's Awakening." Such a thing as the awakening of China only exists in the minds of vivid impressionists and is used by those vicious souls who are commonly known by the name of missionaries as a weapon whereby they had an outlet for their proselytizing prophecies. The whole thing seems to me nothing more or less than a snare and a delusion, for surely there can be no awakening on the part of a nation whose representatives tear treaties into fragments and scatter the pieces like the winds and among whose people are included piratical bands who are bold enough to put into operation their murderous plans in the very heart of civilised life, as it were. Of course, one must not forget the fact that the Middle Kingdom had lived in a state of civilization at a time when her present-day superiors were barbarians by comparison but she's since jumped down from her exalted position to her present-day state. Until the strong man springs up to whom will be assigned the colossal task of lifting up the nation from the rut into which she has fallen, thus bring us up another turpitude in her career, this time for the better, I fear things will go on much the same as usual.

ENDLESS PRAYER CHAIN.

I notice that that screaming farce known as the "Endless Prayer Chain," with which we had recently been pestered, has spread to India. One lady complained that out of a large number of copies of the "Ancient Prayer" that had been sent to her three were directed to a feline breed to her daughter and asked if something could not be done to expose and extirpate the fraud. It is difficult to believe that any of the people who keep up the chain, really believed in the assurance of "some great joy on the ninth day," or that most of them are not practical jokers. At any rate the thing is a nuisance to the recipients, and, for what good it may do, we will repeat that the originator of the chain was either amusing himself or was himself half-witted. It seems safe to add that no Bishop of London ever made such a foolish and even blasphemous promise as the message accompanying the "Ancient Prayer" indicates.

PYTHION SREW.

In a recent home paper appears the news of a banquet, the bill of fare for which was, to say the least of it, unusual, at which Prince Louis Bonaparte was the guest of honour. The banquet was given by a society called the Society of Acculturation, one of the objects of which is the introduction into France of food not generally known there. The banquet took place at the Gare de Lyon. The bill of fare was:

Ostrich eggs omelette.
Stewed python.
Algerian tortoise.
Roast guinea.
Porcupines in aspic.
Cold crow.
Anserine.
Date-palm salad.
Cactus salad.

For those who were hungry, still roast beef and new potatoes were offered. "Roast guinea tastes like roast lamb" said one of the guests, but all the other dishes were peculiarly nasty, except the python, which tasted like last week's fish. It was edible, however. The tortoise was like an oily chicken which had been suffering from a bilious attack, and as for the porcupine in aspic he would rather have dined off the quills. Ascerine is a sort of spinach from Africa. Local hotel proprietors should take a leaf out of the book of the organizers of the above sumptuous repast. Python stew and Algerian tortoise would then perhaps become fashionable dishes on St. Andrew's Night, the haggis, of course, being given first place.

THE FLYING AGE.

Airship literature has already a vocabulary of its own, and sometimes has to be read with the aid of a glossary of technical terms. These constantly crop up in accounts of flight, and it may be interesting to mention a few of them. The flying ground is called an aerodrome, though early writers used this for the flying machine itself. However, on the analogy of hippodromes, it is now reserved for the ground. The planes of the aeroplane are called aerofoils. Anything flying by means of planes is an aeroplane; anything like a balloon is an aerostat. A biplane has two main planes, one over the other. A glider is an aeroplane without a motor. A gyroplane is a flying machine with rotating wings. A helicopter has horizontal propellers, whose revolution gives the machine an upward motion. They are usually tilted to give a forward motion also. A monoplane has one or more pairs of wings arranged, i.e., the same plane. A triplane has several planes over the other. An orthopter has flapping wings. The French called an aeroplane garage a hangar, and this term is coming into general use.

GAYAL OMELET.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

LAST YEAR'S OUTBREAK.

The official account of the small outbreak of plague in Hongkong is contained in the medical reports just issued. It says:—

There was a small outbreak of plague during the year, the total number of cases registered being 135 as compared with 1,073 in 1908, 240 in 1907 and 803 in 1906. Of these 135 cases 90 occurred in Kowloon and 10 were imported. Thirty-one of the Kowloon cases occurred in Kowloon City—a native city of old rat-infested dwellings which only came under British jurisdiction in 1899 and has not yet been rebuilt. The non-Chinese cases comprised 3 Indians, 1 Asiatic Portuguese and 1 Japanese, all resident in Kowloon, and 2 Japanese cases imported from Japan.

The deaths from plague numbered 108, including 4 non-Chinese deaths, so that the mortality among the non-Chinese was 57 per cent, and among the Chinese 81 per cent.

Some 650 small bins have been fixed throughout the City and Kowloon and in the more important villages, for the reception of dead rats. These bins are one gallon drums with binged covers and are fixed to telephone and lamp standards and filled two-thirds full of a 5 per cent. solution of carbulated creosote which they may catch or find dead on their premises to dispose of these bins. The bins are visited once daily in the cool weather and twice daily in the hot weather by rat-collectors (one for each health district) and the rate duly ticked and delivered at the Mortuary for classification and bacteriological examination.

When a plague-infected rat is found in one of these bins men are specially detailed to fill up all rat-traps in the houses adjoining such bin; rat poison is offered to all the neighbouring householders, and special attention is paid to the integrity of all gratings for the exclusion of rats from the houses.

In addition to the foregoing special measures rat poison and traps are distributed throughout the year to all householders on application, and the Chinese generally are encouraged to keep cats in their houses and godowns, while a special rat-poisoning campaign is instituted just before the onset of the usual epidemic season, i.e., during January, February and March.

Throughout the year there is also a continuous house cleansing of native dwellings, with a view to the removal of all rubbish which may serve as nesting places for rats, while the floors and skirtings are washed with a one per cent. solution of kerosene emulsion to destroy fleas and other vermin.

During the year 63,113 rats were caught or found dead in the City of Victoria and 16,022 in Kowloon. Those from the City were examined by the Government Bacteriologist at the Public Mortuary and those in Kowloon by Dr. Pearce, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, with the result that 399 of those from the City and 18 of those from Kowloon were found to be infected with Plague. It is somewhat remarkable that throughout the whole year there was a marked preponderance of female over male rats, caught, the numbers for the City being 28,945 males and 31,67 females.

A JAPANESE GHOST STORY.

A curious ghost story comes from Yokosuka which seems to call for investigation by those interested in psychical research, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. It seems that one of the seafarers at the torpedo-station at Nagura has of late seen a mysterious figure every night, or rather morning. The apparition appeared regularly about two o'clock every morning, and in passing the sentry this very remarkable ghost invariably saluted in approved military fashion. The figure used to disappear into the gunpowder magazine and soon reappear, again saluting the sentry as it passed on its way. This mysterious visitor was, of course, talked about among the sailors at the naval station, and a party of ten men, led by a petty officer, decided to lie in wait for the shadowy visitor and endeavour to solve the mystery. Accordingly on the night of June 21, they hid themselves behind the sentry's box and awaited developments. About half-past one in the morning the ghost made his appearance as expected, and the bold sailors, all armed with stout clubs, sprang out from their hiding-place and began to club the figure with sturdy blows. Then a strange thing happened. The ghost changed from the semblance of a human being into that of a colt, and ran off into the woods, and the mystery remains, not only unsolved, but more mysterious than ever!

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM CO.

SEVERE COMPETITION RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRESSION.

The Amsterdam market has been somewhat adversely influenced by the publication of the report of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, which has not come up to expectations. The Board states that the joint production in the past year amounted to 1,45,359 tons, as against 1,204,131 tons in 1908. Competition has grown very severe, and, consequently, low prices have ruled in a part of the year, which had a depressing influence on the company's profits. Moreover, petroleum prices were abnormally low in Europe. The Batavische Petroleum Maatschappij, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Petroleum and the Shell, to which the production of the various estates is entrusted, had therefore to lower its dividend from 5% to 10% per cent., the difference amounting to £1,800,000. The Royal Dutch board adds to this that most certainly this circumstance would have necessitated a lowering of the dividend on Royal Dutch shares were it not that, beginning with 1909, the directors are only entitled to 4 per cent. of the profits, instead of 8 per cent. (A £500,000 Royal Dutch Petroleum shares having been given to them as compensation for this smaller distribution out of the profits).

DANISH ships in ports of the United Kingdom shall be exempt from the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, relating to life-saving appliances, on proof that they have complied with the Danish regulation on the subject.

COMMERCIAL.

July 16th, noon.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadouris & Co.:—

Allagash	7/-
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15
Anglo-Malays	25/-
Balgowales	19
Batu Tigas	—
Bentam	—
Bukit Kajang (pp.)	—
Bukit Rajahs	—
Carey Uniteds	23/6 prem.
Castlefields	15/-
Changkat Serdangs	14
Cheras	13/-
Damassaras	18/-
Eastern Internationals	35/- prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glencaulys	52/75
Glenkele	—
Golcondas	32/6
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	30/6
Indragrises	52/7
Inch Kenneths	—
Jerques	—
Jonglanders	8/3
Kampongs	8/3 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	20/5
Lanadrons (fully paid)	—
Lanadrons (ppd.)	—
Labus	—
Ledbury	90/-
Lingga	62/-
London Asiatics	16/-
London Ventures	7/3
Merlimus	—
Pajams	5/-8
Pegohs	54/-
Rubber Trusts	42/6 prem.
Saggars	31/0
Sandycrofts	53/-
Seafords	—
Sekongs	37/6 prem.
Shelfords	78/6
Singapore & Jobors	51/8
Sumatra Paras	15/-
Sungai Chohs	15/-
Sungei Kapars	18/3
Tandjongs	55/- prem.
Tangkahs	25/- prem.
Toerangis	8/- prem.
Ulu Ranis	—
United Sandang	138/6
United Singapore	52
United Sumatras	13/6
United Langkawi	—
Para Rubber	9/11 per lb

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

A London wire states that the Edinburgh Company has declared an interim dividend of fifteen per cent.

The Cilecy Rubber Estates Company pay a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 60 per cent, making 135 per cent for the year; and on the preference shares 61/2 per cent, making 140 per cent for the year, and carries forward £5,449.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadouris & Co. write on 16th inst.—

Business has again been dull since we wrote last and in a few instances stocks have weakened, but on the whole the market has remained fairly steady.

Rubbers.—The market has ruled steady during the week with an undulation of strength. There seems to be more inclination to buy from London as we close. Para Fine Hard Rubber is quoted to-day at 24/- by cable.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in good demand and sales at \$150/0521 have taken place. London comes unchanged at £19,10/- Subject to audit the Directors propose that the same dividend for the first half of the year be paid, viz. £2, that £500,000 be placed to Reserve Fund, and about \$2,000,000 be carried forward. Nationals are still wanted at \$76.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons continue on offer at \$175. Unions have been dealt in to a small extent at \$830, but shares are difficult to obtain at present price. North China remain firm with buyers at Tls. 115 and Yangtze at \$200.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are obtainable at \$113, while Hongkong Fires are steady at \$35.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have again received considerable attention and sales to some extent have taken place at \$113. Indo Chinese have been ruling dull and offers are wanted. They are nominally quoted at \$65. The price at home is unchanged, viz. £4 for the Preference and £2 for the Ordinary. Douglas Steamships have further receded and can now be had at \$39. China and Manlia are unchanged with sellers at \$7. Shell Transport have been the medium of a large business and sales have been effected as high as 101/6, but at the close the market is slightly easier and 101/6 is the best price now obtainable.

The total number of emigrants passed during the year amounted to 76,430, of these 48,016 were for the Straits Settlements, while the remaining 28,414 were for San Francisco, British Columbia, Honolulu, Mexico, and other ports.

The monthly figures reached their maximum in the month of April, when 9,122 left the Colony.

One thousand five hundred and ninety-two Filipino labourers arrived in Hongkong during the latter half of the year, and were transhipped by the Pacific Mail steamers in batches twice monthly. These men are under contract to work for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Thus the figures for Honolulu show a marked increase over those of last year, being 1,631 as compared with 50.

The total numbers rejected during the year amounted to 913.

Refineries.—China Sugars remain firm at \$108, and a small business has been done on this basis. Lutons have not been dealt in but are obtainable at \$36.

Mining.—Rubies are offering at \$74 and might be had at a slightly lower rate. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company are in demand at Tls. 16, after sales at the rate.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have again been sold at \$50 and also at \$400, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Kowloon Wharves seem to be out of favour at present and are offering at \$35. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves advanced to Tls. 120, but sales are since reported at Tls. 110.

DAMISH ships in ports of the United Kingdom shall be exempt from the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, relating to life-saving appliances, on proof that they have complied with the Danish regulation on the subject.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Hongkong Lands are in some demand and have been placed at \$100 and \$101. Shanghai Lands have been sold to the North at Tls. 102. Humphreys are offering rather freely and \$83 would probably be accepted. West Points are inquired for at \$38. Hongkong Hotels have been dealt in at \$101. The new shares are still offering at \$83.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have been sold at Tls. 122. Other Northern mills, according to latest mail advices, are as follows:—Internationals Tls. 50, Lau Lung Mows Tls. 70, and Soo Chees Tls. 240. Hongkong Cottons are wanted at \$35 after sales.

Miscellaneous.—Green Islands have been forced on the market, and a fairly large business has been transacted. Sales as low as \$61 have taken place. The market has, however, since strengthened and \$54 is now obtainable. China Providents are on offer at \$34. Hongkong Electrica have been dealt in at \$101. China Lights are offering at \$101. Ropes continue in demand at \$20. Dairy Farms are asked for at \$10, but nothing under \$9 is obtainable. Watsons are engaged with buyers at \$65. Ices have depreciated to some extent and have been sold as low as \$140. Okida Borneo have found buyers at \$51 and more shares can be placed. Peak Farms are on offer at \$141 and new shares at \$16. Powells have dropped to \$21. Langkawi are quoted in the North at Tls. 1430 and Sumatras Tls. 145.

Rubbers.—Singapore shows no improvement but a fair business has been transacted with London in sterling stocks. United Sumatras have gone to London at 13/- and Sumatra Paras at 13/3 and later at 14/. Tocumbras have changed hands locally at 7/- and 2/6 premium. Anglo Malaya have been sold at 25/- and Tangkabas at 22/- and 23/6 premium, but close rather stronger. United Sardangs have gone to London at 13/3 and are wanted at the improved rate of 13/6. Linggi have been sold at 6/6 and Batu Tigas at 11/6. London Ventures have been in good request and as high as 7/- has been paid. Singapore stocks have been neglected, but there is a small demand for Sandycrests and Pogohs at recent quotations.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/9 7/16 on demand and the T.T. rate on Shanghai is 7/16.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europa via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong; Shanghai; Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan); Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.
The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER 22 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong. From Quebec.

"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 18TH.

"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, NOV. 8TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail-Express Train, and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line). £1,10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Merchants, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Servants, Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43-

Via New York £45-

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

J. W. GRADDOK, General Traffic Agent,

Coker Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	To
SHANGHAI	KWONGSUNG	MONDAY, 18th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, 19th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSUNG	FRIDAY, 22nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSUNG	TUESDAY, 26th July, Noon
TIENTSIN	CHEONGSHING	TUESDAY, 26th July, Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	THURSDAY, 28th July, Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 29th July, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCURRING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Keisan", "Nansei" and "Fookang" leave about every 5 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Meli to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Guefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Lubuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	17th July, Daylight.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	17th " Daylight.
ILIOU & OEBU	"SUNGKIAO"	18th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	19th " 3 P.M.
TSINGTAU & NEWCHHWANG	"YUNMAN"	20th " 4 P.M.
GHEFOO & TIETSIN	"HUCHOW"	21st " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	21st " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	27th " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANJU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIETSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS ("Anhui", "Chien", "Lihua", "Chihua", "Chihua")—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares: \$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

19

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAVIRO	3540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
RUBI	3540	E. Rodger		SATURDAY, 30th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

14

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Competing at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PORTLAND RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Shipping—Steamer



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India,

Aden, Egypt, Mediterranean

Ports, Plymouth and

London.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI,"

Captain G. W. Gordon, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Moldavia", 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt", due in London on 4th September, 1910.

Cargo will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, 11th June, 1910.

148

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 19th last, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LIMITED,

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910.

148

"INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAEO,"

Captain W. H. Lee, will be despatched as above on 3rd last.

This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

148

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New

Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 26th July, at 10 A.M.

This well-known Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

CONSIGNEES.

COMMERCIAL.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE.

THE R. M. S. P. Co.'s Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godown, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on 10th instant. No claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godown nor will they be recognised if not presented within 5 days of the vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1910.

[486]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910.

[487]

ROBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	May	June	Total
Allagar	3,102	3,300	6,400
Alor Pongu	1,873	—	1,873
Ama	600	700	1,300
Anglo Malay	47,953	47,182	95,135
Ayer Kuning	—	833	833
Ayer Panas	—	500	500
Balgowale	9,778	9,755	19,533
Banteng	1,716	1,918	3,634
Batu Caves	12,256	13,034	25,290
Batu Tiga	6,622	—	6,622
Beram	9,750	—	9,750
Beverlack	8,943	—	8,943
Bikam	785	1,666	2,451
Bukit Kajang	3,824	4,993	8,817
Bukit Rajah	30,700	—	30,700
Bukit Lintang	3,320	3,800	7,120
Bukit Timah	113	779	892
Carey United	12,000	11,800	23,800
Castlefield	3,030	—	3,030
Changkuo Serding	3,003	3,329	6,332
Changkuo Salat	901	950	1,851
Cicely	12,040	—	12,040
Consolidated Malay	20,943	—	20,943
Caledonia	17,687	21,000	38,687
Damansara	27,803	27,911	55,714
Edinburgh	6,400	—	6,400
Federated (S'gor)	10,27	—	10,27
F.M.S. Rubber	31,870	—	31,870
Gadong	15,500	14,600	30,100
Glessary	1,621	1,553	3,174
Glenelg	3,120	3,867	7,187
Golden Hope	5,877	2,955	8,832
Golconde	12,766	—	12,766
Harpender	6,800	—	6,800
Heawood	907	902	1,809
High & Lowlands	33,043	37,471	70,514
Inch Kenneth	14,428	13,31	27,739
Jugra	9,672	—	9,672
Jebong	18,500	—	18,500
Kapar Paru	—	36,085	36,085
Kamtsing	7,771	7,051	14,822
Kempsey	—	9,705	9,705
Kepong	2,750	—	2,750
Kota Tinggi	680	—	680
Kuala Klang	7,013	—	7,013
Krian Rub. Est.	3,870	—	3,870
Kuala Lumpur	38,500	45,200	83,700
Labe	17,185	19,134	36,319
Landron	37,178	37,793	74,971
Ledbury	9,609	9,544	19,153
Linggi	61,500	63,000	124,500
London Asiatic	12,656	12,580	25,236
Malacca Plant	31,000	—	31,000
Merton	1,761	1,912	3,673
North Hummock	1,189	—	1,189
Nova Scotia	8,480	10,000	18,480
Pajam	2,400	3,000	5,400
Pataling	27,057	27,448	54,505
Pegol	3,261	3,570	6,831
Perak Plant	10,250	—	10,250
Port Dickson	630	—	630
Radella	—	1,017	1,017
Rebia	671	—	671
Ribe Rubber	5,623	4,934	10,557
Ruban	10,000	12,300	22,300
Ratajai	1,490	—	1,490
R'bar Growers Assn	2,024	3,981	5,005
Sangat	6,005	2,000	8,005
Salabu	5,786	5,856	11,642
Sungai Choh	3,930	4,610	8,540
Sungai Kapar	10,500	—	10,500
Sandycroft	5,395	6,782	12,177
Seafield	14,374	—	14,374
Selangor	32,707	—	32,707
Seremban	31,116	34,088	65,204
Seawang	6,000	5,773	11,773
Shelford	6,700	—	6,700
Sporo & Jobore	10,050	11,875	21,925
Singapore Para	19,970	20,000	40,970
Strait Rubber	31,980	24,700	56,680
Sungai Salat	7,163	2,012	9,175
Telok Anson	620	—	620
Tell Ayer	11,100	13,100	24,200
Trafalgar	162	521	683
Trong	—	8,160	8,160
United Singapore	1,420	1,610	3,030
United Sumatra	4,130	—	4,130
Vallambrosa	5,000	5,100	10,100
[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with respect to some countries.] Management of Exchange, Telegraphic, and other business incomplete, official documents and news will be delayed till the 1st of August.	1,750	1,750	3,500

SHIPPING AND MAIIS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Nippon Maru*) 19th inst.English (*Asayo*) 21st inst., 6 a.m.India (*Lakshmi*) 29th inst.American (*Sturia*) 29th inst.American (*Chana*) 29th prox.American (*Moncharis*) 29th prox.The *s.s. Zefiro* left Manila on 16th inst., and is due here on 18th inst., at 6 a.m.The T. K. K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* is due to arrive at Hongkong on 19th inst., at 6 a.m.The Imperial German Mail *s.s. Kaiser*, which left here on 13th inst., at 3 p.m., arrived at Shanghai on 15th inst., at 10 p.m.The E. & S. s.s. *Empire* left Thursday Island on 14th inst., for Timor, Manila, and this port; she is due at Manila on 23rd inst.The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Satoria* sailed from Yokohama on 15th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on 20th inst.The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Hercules* sailed from Portland on 14th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on 16th prox.The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Hercules* sailed from Portland on 14th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on 16th prox.The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Assayo* left Singapore for this port on 16th inst., at 6 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 21st inst., at 6 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

On the 16th at 12 o.p.—The barometer has fallen slightly on the N.E. coast of China, and rises moderately on the E. coast. The shallow depression appears to be lying over the Yellow Sea.

Pressure has increased moderately to slightly over Japan, Tongking, S.W. China, and the Philippines. It is high over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Rockies, and relatively low to the South of the Loochhoos.

Moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate W. and S.W. winds along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 11 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

Hongkong and neighbourhood, W. and S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel, Variable winds, moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lemocks, same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Macao, same as No. 1.

S.S. *Tonkin*, with the Siberian mail, may be expected on Monday, the 18th inst.

4-4 will take for:

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daiji* Mar.Cape and Hollo—Per *Singkang*, 18th July

3 P.M.

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Holstien*, 18th July 3 P.M.Shanghai—Per *Kuowai*, 18th July 3 P.M.Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haiyan*, 19th July 9 A.M.Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Japan*, 19th July 10 A.M.Sandakan—Per *Macassar*, 20th July 3 P.M.Qwong-chow-wan and Haiphong—Per *Man*, 20th July 8 A.M.Swatow—Per *Holstien*, 21st July 9 A.M.Chofu and Tientsin—Per *Holstien*, 21st July 9 P.M.Shanghai—Per *Chang*, 22nd July 3 P.M.Macao—Per *Amoy*, 22nd July 3 P.M.Amoy and Foochow—Per *Holstien*, 23rd July 2 P.M.Tamsui—Per *Holstien*, 24th July 9 A.M.Tamsui—Per *Holstien*, 25th July 9 A.M.Tamsui—Per *Holstien*, 26th July 9 A.M.Tamsui—Per *Holstien*, 27th July 9 A.M.Tamsui—Per *Holstien*, 28th July 9 A.M.Tamsui—Per *Holstien*, 29th July 9 A.M.Tamsui—Per *Holstien*, 30th July 9 A.M.Tamsui—Per *Holstien*, 31st July 9 A

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	QUOTATION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	DIVIDENDS AT PRESENT QUOTATION FOR THE PAST YEAR (PER CENT.)	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$150,000}	\$4,025,018	1/- for half year ending 31.12.1909 (ex 1/9 = \$15.21)	5%	\$100 buyers \$90 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,975	17	16	{ \$4,000 \$1,000,000}	\$30,555	5/- (London 1/6) for 1908	...	\$25 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$250,000 \$185,000}	500	5/- for 1908	6%	175 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	175	15	{ \$1,250,000 \$100,000}	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5%	Tls. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$105,248 \$105,249 \$71,000}	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$10 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$50 per share for 1909	6%	\$840 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$104,405 \$199,264}	\$7,357	5/- for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of 5/- on account of 1909	7%	\$200 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$61,168}	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus 5/- for 1908	7%	\$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$420,218	5/- for 1908	8%	\$155
SHIPPING								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,748 \$250,000}	Dr. \$3,777	5/- for 1908	...	\$7 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000}	Nil	5/- for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$281 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,750 \$10,750}	\$20,766	Final of \$12 for account 1910	8%	\$321 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	{ \$10,000 \$240,000}	\$43,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only (ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3.154)	...	\$65 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	41	41	{ \$200,000 \$100,000}	\$192,994	3rd ln. of 4/- per sh. (coup. No. 18) making 1 in all 4/- for 1908 and interim of 5/- for ac. '09	5%	103/- sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$20	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$20,000}	\$1,159	A dividend of 5% for 1907, ending 30.4.1910 A bonus of 5% for 1908	41%	\$24 sellers \$14 sellers
REFINERIES								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$10,620}	Dr. \$1,090	\$10 per share for 1909	6%	\$168
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	None	Dr. \$13,181	5/- for 1897	...	\$26 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 10	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 6,022	Tls. 6,02 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 825 sales
MINING								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	41	41	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	Dr. 1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9%	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	Dr. 1,435	First year	...	Pa. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	41	41	{ \$4,778 none}	none	5/- per share 1st dividend	5%	\$73 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	21	21	{ \$4,000 G 500}	De. 58,460	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1908 in all G \$1.15	41%	41/-
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,875	De. 58,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$20
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$250	\$250	{ \$25,000 \$21,995 \$40,000}	\$204,847	5/- for 1909	41%	\$55 s. and ss.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$22,445 \$22,000}	\$153,715	Interim of 5/- for account 1909	...	\$50 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,361	Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 6 is all o. 1/10	61%	Tls. 77 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,357 Tls. 100,000}	Tls. 9,223	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7%	Tls. 120
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000}	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.07	51%	Tls. 101 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 \$11,075}	\$24,011	\$2.00 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	5%	60 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$10,000 \$20,000}	\$1,377	\$2.00 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	2%	\$1000 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$20	\$20	\$10,000	\$1,704	5/- for half year ending 31.12.09	7%	\$101 buyers
Humphrys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$15,471	Final of 5/- making 5/- for year end. 31.12.09	6%	\$81 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	none	45 cents for 1909	84%	\$33 sellers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045	Tls. 6,069	Final of 6% bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	61%	Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	Tls. 6,069	Final of \$1.30 making in all 3.80 per share for 1909	54%	398 buyers
COTTON MILLS								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	{ Tls. 20,000 \$10,000}	Tls. 10,998	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.09	51%	Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$3,152	50 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5%	55
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$10,000	Tls. 6,073	Tls. 7 for year ending 31.12.09	12%	Tls. 57
Laot-kam-kow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 10,172	Tls. 6,073	5/- for 1909	7%	Tls. 70
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 10,172	Tls. 21,172	Final of 6/- for 1909	10%	Tls. 240
MISCELLANEOUS								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,500 \$10,000}	\$1,648	15/- per share for 1908	6%	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	60 cents for 1909	191	191 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,128	60 cents for year ended 31.12.06	5%	\$14 sellers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,602	60 cents for 1909	9%	\$84 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000}	\$1,892	\$1.20 for year ending 31.12.09	61%	\$14 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	57	56	\$1,000,000	\$4,390	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10%	\$64 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,670	74 per cent./viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12%	\$14 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$11,793	5/- dividend of \$1.50 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6%	\$10 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$40,000}	\$7,616	Final of \$2 for 1909	6%	\$140 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	\$9,176	Final of \$2 for 1909	9%	\$112 buyers
Hongkong Railways Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 116,682	Final of \$1 making in all \$1 for 1910	5%	Tls. 1,320
Maatschappij tot Milie, Bosch en Landsbouwspolitie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 625,244	\$20,000	and interim dividend of Tls. 124 for 1910	5%	\$144 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	1	none	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 31.12.09	51%	\$144 buyers
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	1	none	Ps. 18,640	None	5%	\$144 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 14,810	Tls. 5,350	Final Tls. 1/- making Tls. 8 for 1908	2%	Tls. 240 sellers
Shanghai Sunnat Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 30	Tls. 30	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,350	First year	...	\$115 sellers
Societe des Pulperies et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	Benedict shares	50	Cardey	none	None	...	HKG currency
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$11,000	None	...	\$60 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$17,656	to 1% for year ending 31st May 1910	51%	35 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$16,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5%	49 sellers
United Agents' Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$1,041	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.12.09	51%	1183 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$25,000}	\$2,019	55 cents for 1909	11%	\$144 buyers
Watson (A. S. & Co., Limited)	90,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$782	None	...	511 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	57	57	none	none	None	...	511